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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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Monday  
4 January 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-APR-93-001

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1 January 1993

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Cameroon

### Biya Outlines Goals for 1993, Comments on Events

AB3112223892 Paris AFP in French 1952 GMT 31 Dec 92

[Text] Yaounde, 31 Dec (AFP)—In his radio and television New Year message this evening, President Paul Biya expressed the feeling that the "persistence of areas of tension (in Cameroon) is delaying the progress expected in the fight against the economic crisis."

That is why "I have decided to impose the state of emergency in the Northwest Province, but today, the situation has improved, calm is reigning, and I have decided to lift it," he said.

"The survival of our democracy and economic development can only thrive in an atmosphere of peace and the state must courageously assume its responsibilities, even if it appears unpopular," he continued.

President Biya said that the year which is ending was "rich in events" which have contributed to the consolidation of the democratic process. He mentioned the March legislative elections, "during which, for the first time in several decades, our parliamentarians were elected from among several political parties," as well as the October multiparty presidential elections, "the first, since independence."

"By renewing your confidence in me, you have reaffirmed your support for the policy that we have been practicing for 10 years now," the Cameroonian head of state continued.

According to him, "the democratic path chosen is, certainly, not the easiest one, but it is the most appropriate (...) [ellipses as received] the obstacles are numerous, but none will prevent us from progressing."

President Biya reaffirmed his readiness to allow "all Cameroonians, no matter which side they belong to, wishing to participate in the administration of public affairs", to do so, because "where there is national interest, it is necessary to transcend all kinds of divisions and divergences."

"We want a democracy that is adaptable to our concrete realities and we need a democracy that brings people together and not one that divides," he said, adding: "One cannot compare criteria for democracies that are centuries old with those of our young democracy, which must create and build everyday."

"We accept the criticism, but we are very often, too often, the object of unfounded accusations. They are either due to unfamiliarity with our reality due to maneuvers of disinformation aimed at manipulating public opinion," he said.

Mr. Biya also announced that in 1993, the revision of the Constitution will be accompanied by the numerous changes in the life of the nation," but expressed the view

that the recovery of the economy and the creation of employment must remain the "major objectives."

"In spite of the encouraging results achieved, we must maintain a policy of economic rigor," asserted the Cameroonian president once again. While he paid tribute to friendly countries and international organizations for their assistance, he expressed the feeling that "solutions to Cameroon's social and political problems must be found in Cameroon by Cameroonians and for Cameroonians."

### 177 Opposition Detainees Released

#### Prisoners Appear in Court

AB3112172792 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in French 1900 GMT 30 Dec 92

[Excerpt] What has happened to the 177 prisoners who were previously detained at Bamenda and then later transferred to Yaounde before the state of the emergency was lifted? Our sister media organ, CAMEROON TRIBUNE, in its this morning's edition, began to answer this question. According to an explanation from the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Justice, yesterday, the accused people were brought before the director of public prosecution at the state security court. [passage omitted]

#### Opposition Seeks 'Fresh' Elections

AB0301132693 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 2 Jan 93

[Text] The 177 opposition elements, supporters of John Fru Ndi, arrested two months ago following the declaration of the state of emergency in the Northwest Province, were released on 31 December by President Biya. Some of them were able to celebrate New Year's Eve in joy in Yaounde before heading for Bamenda yesterday morning. Among those released is Hameni Bieleu, the director of John Fru Ndi's presidential campaign in October. Christophe Lebeauvil first of all asked Mr. Bieleu what are the opposition parties going to do now?

[Begin recording] [Bieleu] We are going to revive political activities. We want another round of presidential elections so that the legitimacy of the president who is to govern the country for the next five years would be really established.

[Lebeauvil] How do you plan to force the authorities to organize fresh presidential elections?

[Bieleu] I believe it is the Cameroonian people who will demand it. I cannot tell you that we shall go on strike or any other thing, but we shall use all the means at our disposal to bring the authorities to understand the need to restore that legitimacy.

[Lebeauvil] But Mr. Bieleu, personally, are you not tired or discouraged?

[Bieleu] For that much, as far as I am concerned, I am not at all tired. On the contrary, I told a reporter that the two months and some days that I have spent in prison



were a (?dramatic) period during which I was able to reflect on all the problems. I would consider that period as a heating up period. Now, I think I shall resume my activities well. So, I am not at all discouraged, I am not depressed. I think I have more energy to fight even more than before. [end recording]

### **Ndi Urged To Take Opposition Role**

LD0301163493 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Text] The election's results have been rejected in Cameroon, after the defeat of John Fru Ndi. In Cameroon, the regime used, as you know, tough measures, and some of the opponents were jailed. But after the liberation and the amnesty of the New Year for 177 of Bamenda's opponents, and also after the declarations of President Biya on the occasion of the New Year's celebrations, we're clearly going toward a detente, at least according to Cameroon's government spokesman Augustin Kuontchou:

[Begin recording] [Kuontchou] The head of state has announced a national debate to further defuse the situation. In particular, a national debate, on the reform of the Constitution, to adapt the Constitution to the democratic evolution of the country. We envisage a greater decentralization, a strengthening of judicial powers, a greater separation between the powers, etc. The local elections should be held soon, maybe also elections for the Senate, that would allow any political force that really wanted to participate in the national life to do so.

[Correspondent Jerome Bastion] What will be the fate reserved for Mr. John Fru Ndi and his friends?

[Kuontchou] We expect John Fru Ndi to be an opposition party leader; thus we accept from him criticism of the regime, but not putting forward solutions to the problems of the country. Let him propose a real alternative, which is not the case now, as the changeover of power cannot be expected without an alternative. Let him put forward a real alternative [word indistinct] to Cameroon's problems and thus become a force on which the Cameroonian nation can count. [end recording]

### **Equatorial Guinea**

#### **President on Attempts To 'Destablize' Country**

AB0101132293 Paris AFP in English 1249 GMT 1 Jan 93

[Text] Libreville, Jan 1 (AFP) - The president of Equatorial Guinea, Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, has denounced as "poisonous defamation" the protests by Western European states against his government's detention of opponents.

Broadcasting to the nation Thursday night [31 December], Obiang accused Western states of trying to "destabilise" Equatorial Guinea and condemned their "serious interference" in its internal affairs.

After a number of opposition demonstrators were arrested last month in Malabo, the main city on Bioko island, the European Commissioner in charge of development, Manuel Marin, recommended that the E.C. suspend its aid to Equatorial Guinea.

Shortly afterwards Spain, the territory's former colonial power, demanded the demonstrators' release. France and its partners in the European Community also intervened to try to persuade authorities to free the protesters.

In his radio speech, Obiang claimed the demonstration, which was followed by looting, was the work of "delinquents manipulated by the agents of certain powers." He accused foreign radio stations of mounting a "poisonous campaign of defamation" against Equatorial Guinea.

According to the League for Human Rights in Equatorial Guinea, the government arrested 150 people during a demonstration on December 17 against a reduction in Spanish aid.

### **Rwanda**

#### **Youths Block Roads in Kigali; Hinder Arusha Talks**

LD0101123493 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 1 Jan 93

[Excerpts] In Rwanda, the beginning of 1993 has coincided with a sharp rise in tension. There have been attacks on clergymen in the northwest of the country—several people are reported to have been killed—and in Kigali, the capital, the youth organization of the former single party yesterday blocked all access roads into the capital to protest the first agreements signed with the rebels in Arusha. Monique Masse reports.

[Masse] [passage omitted] All morning, young people belonging to the president's party and its ally, the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic [CDR], sealed off the capital. This was a vigorous demonstration to show that they have the capacity to block the Arusha negotiations, their spokesmen said, adding that there will be no peace agreement with the Rwandan Patriotic Front [FPR] against their will.

President Habyarimana went further; he accused certain parties of attempting to monopolize the government. What is at stake is the sharing in Arusha of the portfolios of the future transitional government, and the president's party fears being in the minority in a Council of Ministers backed by executive power.

New Year's Eve was very distressing in Gisenyi, where dozens of Bagogwe clergymen had to flee their burned homes. At the beginning of 1991, 1,300 of them were massacred vengefully following a victorious offensive by the FPR. The Bagogwes are allied with the Tutsis, and about two weeks ago the second in command of the president's party told a meeting at Gisenyi that in order to settle the Tutsi problem they all have to be eliminated and their bodies sent drifting home on the current.

## Ethiopia

### Meles Urges 'Goodwill' for Somali Conference

EA0201122693 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Jan 93

[Text] President Meles called on all Somali opposition groups to come to the peace congress in Addis Ababa on 4 January with a clean heart and goodwill in order to bring everlasting peace and stability.

President Meles Zenawi held talks with General Omar Haji Mohamed, chairman of the Somali National Front (as heard). During their meeting, President Meles said that the future fate of Somalia will depend on the approach of the opposition groups and said that it is the responsibility of everyone to make use of this opportunity.

President Meles went on to say that the situation in Somalia will directly or indirectly affect Ethiopia and that peace and stability means a lot to Ethiopia. He said that Ethiopia does not want anything apart from this.

The president also said that Ethiopia will not favor any Somali political organization and that Ethiopia sees all the Somali opposition groups equally. For his part Gen. Omar Haji Mohamed said that a friend in need is a friend indeed and he praised Ethiopia's effort to solve Somalia's conflict.

### UN Secretary General Arrives for Peace Talks

EA0201205093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 Jan 93

[Text] U.N. Secretary General Dr. Butrus-Ghali arrived in Addis Ababa this evening to chair the peace conference on Somalia that will be held at the Africa Hall on 4 January. The secretary general, in his press statement on arrival at Bole International airport, said great hopes were pinned on the peace conference to establish successful preconditions for bringing about peace and stability in Somalia.

The United Nations organized the peace conference in collaboration with various international organizations—the Arab League, the Nonaligned Movement countries, the Muslim conference, various leaders of Somali political organizations, and the standing Peace Committee on Somalia.

The secretary general noted that much is expected from the various Somali factions. It was also disclosed that Dr. Butrus-Ghali will fly to Somalia for discussions with the (?U.N. team) deployed there. Dr. Butrus-Ghali will return to Addis Ababa on 3 January and chair the congress which will open on 4 January.

## Meets President

EA0301212593 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Text] The UN secretary general has said that the efforts by Ethiopia to bring lasting peace and stability to war-torn and famine stricken Somalia are commendable. Dr. Butrus-Ghali, the UN secretary general, during his meeting on 2 January with President Meles Zenawi, said that the efforts of the Ethiopian Transitional Government, the Standing Committee of the Horn of Africa on the Somalia issue, and that of President Meles Zenawi deserve appreciation. He also said if the Somalia problem is to be solved, then the efforts of the Standing Committee of the Horn of Africa and that of the United Nations must go hand in hand.

President Meles on his part noted that although the Standing Committee of the Horn of Africa and the United Nations have their own roles, they should coordinate their efforts for fruitful results. The president and the UN secretary general exchanged views on the continuing efforts of the Standing Committee of the Horn of Africa and the UN to achieve a lasting solution for war-torn Somalia.

## Ali Mahdi, Aidid Arrive

AB0301221693 Paris AFP in English 2206 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, Jan 4 (AFP) - Mohamed Farah Aidid and Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the leaders of the two main Somali armed factions, arrived here late Sunday (3 January) for U.N. sponsored talks on peace in their country, officials said.

The U.N. hopes that the two days of talks will pave the way to an international conference on Somalia, which has collapsed into chaos since the regime of Mohamed Siad Barre was overthrown two years ago. A total of 14 Somali movements are due to take part in the talks, which open on Monday.

## Kenya

### Moi Says Opposition Should Accept Election Outcome

EA0101193393 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 1 Jan 93

[Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi today said that the call by the opposition parties that there be a re-election was a game that KANU [Kenya African National Union] was not going to play.

The president, addressing an international press conference at State House Nairobi, said that the opposition parties should accept the outcome of the elections as Kenyans had made their choice. He called on Western nations to respect the achievements of the Kenyan people.

He appealed to Kenyans regardless of their ethnic or tribal backgrounds to regard themselves as Kenyans first. He described Tuesday the 29th as a great day in the era of multiparty politics. [passage omitted]

[Paris AFP in English at 1815 GMT on 1 Jan in a Nairobi-dated item adds the following: "President Daniel arap Moi on Friday [1 January] accused opposition parties of pushing Kenya "towards civil war" by rejecting his election victory on the grounds of alleged fraud and calling for repeat polls.

"Moi said Kenya's first multi-party elections in 26 years, called after he reluctantly legalised opposition parties under massive Western pressure, had been free and fair.

"He said his ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) could govern without the opposition if they refused to take up their seats in parliament, and ruled out a fresh election.

"He blasted the three biggest opposition parties for saying they would not abide by the result. "They are pushing the country towards civil war," he said in an interview with Visnews television and two other news organisations.

"Referring to concerns about unfairness in the election expressed by Commonwealth observers in an unusually strong statement after the opposition parties rejected the outcome, Moi said: "We do not pretend to be perfect, but we have done the best we can. Give us your encouragement and support."

"Kenya has taken a giant step forward, not without great risk," he said. "I call on the world, not least our friends in the West, to recognise our achievements."

#### **Election Said To Be 'Compromised'**

EA0201185593 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 2 Jan 93

[Excerpt] The National Election Monitoring Unit, NEMU, today said the election process has been seriously compromised.

The chairman of the Council of Elders, Duncan Ndegwa, said a very real possibility of rigging could not be ruled out. He pointed out that the electoral process has been severely compromised by the inability of the government to provide a secure electoral atmosphere, coupled by the existence of fear and intimidation and the threat of violence.

Ndegwa said this had created a political playing field, tilted in favor of the ruling party. [passage omitted]

#### **KANU Official Denies Vote Rigging**

EA0101183193 Nairobi KNA in English 1553 GMT 1 Jan 93

[Text] Nairobi, 1 Jan (KNA)—KANU (Kenya African National Union) headquarters has dismissed claims by opposition leaders that it had planned massive rigging throughout the country to retain power.

The party's executive officer, Mr Japheth Kiti, told a press conference in Nairobi today that the opposition claims were unfounded, baseless, as KANU had lost many seats to the opposition, some of which held by the party's stalwarts therefore it rigged in anyone. [sentence as received]. Mr Kiti urged the opposition leaders to face the reality and agree with the decision made by wananchi [citizens] to vote in leaders and a party of their choice.

He also dismissed a report in today's NATION that Kenya was headed for a minority government and disclosed that KANU, which was confident of winning the first multi-party election, was leading with 85 seats which it had so far won.

Mr Kiti added that KANU expects to enhance its victory from five disputed seats whose final determination is pending before the court. He also said that apart from Central, Nyanza, and Nairobi Province, KANU had already fulfilled the requirement for the presidential candidates to garner 251 of the votes cast in at least five of the eight provinces in the country and that so far KANU's presidential candidate Mr Daniel arap Moi was leading the other opponents.

Mr Kiti called on the NATION to correct the impression it had erroneously given to the Kenyans and the world [and] also avoid slating reports aimed at favoring the opposition and misleading the nation and the international community.

In his daily press briefs, Mr Kiti also confirmed to the Kenyans and the world that KANU would work and cooperate with the opposition, if the leaders of the party agree to cooperate instead of dwelling on trivial issues aimed at gaining prominent headlines in the newspapers. He said that the opposition should put the interest of the nation above personal interest to have a cohesive nation.

Mr Kiti however said that it was disheartening to read of the retreat made by FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Asili presidential candidate Mr Kenneth Matiba, whom he said earlier portrayed himself as a democrat and agreed he would cooperate with President Moi if he wins the election freely and fairly, that he will be the first to urge other parties to pass a vote of no-confidence in the president.

Mr Kiti said such utterances and stand was aimed at robbing wananchi [of] their constitutional right to enable somebody to achieve his personal selfish interest, and called on Mr Matiba to reverse his statement if he expected to be respected as a democrat.

Answering questions from reporters about his views on the trend of voting taken by some provinces, Mr Kiti said one could easily notice that there was tribal ganging by people in Central and Nyanza Provinces only to vote in a person of their tribe, unlike other provinces which



had shown a national outlook by giving big votes to presidential candidates from other tribes.

He recalled President Moi's warning to Kenyans that multi-party politics in Kenya would breed tribalism and said the Kikuyu and Luos had proved Moi's warning right. Why did [Paul] Muite [FORD-Kenya vice-chairman] not campaign for his chairman to win in Kikuyu constituency, asked Mr Kiti, if he stood for national politics?

But Mr Kiti said that KANU would not isolate the two provinces for not voting for the party when it forms the next government in a few days, but would incorporate them in the mainstream and work together to implement projects in its manifesto of improving the living standards of all Kenyans and building a united nation.

In the meantime Mr Kiti has disclosed that KANU intended to go to court to challenge results in a number of constituencies where there were irregularities in voting and counting of votes.

He said already KANU was not happy with results in Tigania, Runyenjes [both Eastern Province] and Sirisia [Western Province.] Mr Kiti said that the party also intended to challenge some of the results which are coming from the field where party agents have been denied to witness the counting of votes.

The press conference was also attended by KANU public relations officer Mr Salim Juma.

#### Commonwealth Observer Comments

EA0201114493 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1000 GMT 2 Jan 93

[Text] The Commonwealth observer team leader, Justice Telford Georges, said today that the first multiparty elections reflected the will of Kenyans. He said that his team will be releasing its report on the polls later. Telford said this at the Jomo Kenyatta Airport before he left the country this morning.

[Begin Georges recording] What we said was that this election was an important turning point in Kenya's history and for Kenya's future. Despite the fact that the whole electoral process cannot be given an unqualified rating as free and fair, the evolution of the process to polling day and the subsequent count was increasingly positive to a degree that we believe that the results in many instances directly reflect, however imperfectly, the expression of the will of the people. And we conclude that it constitutes a giant step on the road to multiparty democracy. That really encapsulates the essence of our thinking on the process of the elections. [end recording]

#### More KANU Officials Lose Parliamentary Seats

EA3112155292 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1200 GMT 31 Dec 92

[Excerpt] KANU [Kenya African National Union] Secretary General Joseph Kamotho lost his Kangema seat in Murang'a in a repeat of a FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Asili victory in Murang'a district. John Michuki, standing against Kamotho, scored 38,620 while Kamotho managed 7,436 votes. Kamotho is the minister of education.

The outcome of the presidential vote in Kimilili constituency of Bungoma, which saw FORD-Kenya's Oginga Odinga lead the race, was also reflected in the parliamentary race which saw Cabinet Minister [of agriculture] Elijah Mwangale lose his seat. Moi polled 4 083, Odinga 24,798 while Matiba had 6,085 votes. In Kimilili, Dr. Mukhisa Kituyi trounced Mwangale, gaining 27,235 votes. Mwangale got 4,351. [passage omitted].

#### SUNDAY NATION Gives 3 Jan Election Tally

AB0301131493

[Editorial Report] The Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English on 3 January gives the following election results:

For the presidential election with 180 constituencies declared out of 188:

Daniel arap Moi (Kenya African National Union, KANU)—1,906,290 votes;

Kenneth Matiba (Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Asili, FORD-A)—1,353,907 votes;

Mwai Kibaki (Democratic Party, DP)—1,004,665 votes;

Oginga Odinga (Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya, FORD-K)—901,271 votes;

Other candidates—37,213 votes.

For the parliamentary elections with 168 constituencies declared out of 188:

KANU—88 constituencies;

FORD-A—29 constituencies;

FORD-K—28 constituencies;

DP—20 constituencies;

Kenya Social Congress—1 constituency;

Kenya National Congress—1 constituency;

Party of Independent Candidates of Kenya—1 constituency.

**DP Head Says Opposition Leaders Responsible for Loss***EA0301170593 Nairobi KNA in English 1354 GMT 3 Jan 93*

[Text] Maua, 3 Jan (KNA)—The Democratic Party [DP] of Kenya secretary-general, Mr John Keen, today accused leaders of three major opposition parties—Mwai Kibaki (DP), Kenneth Matiba (FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] -Asili) and Jaramogi Oginga Odinga (FORD-Kenya)—of luring Kenyans to spill blood for their insatiable desire to get to State House. Mr Keen said in a strongly-worded statement that the trio should put the interests of wananchi [citizens] first before their individual interests, which focused on the road to State House.

Speaking to newsmen in Tigania, Nyabene sub-district, where he was witnessing the election, the secretary-general advised the three opposition leaders to take up their seats in Parliament and await the next general elections after five years. He also took issue with them for failing to create a united front against KANU [Kenya African National Union] despite several pleas and said that the opposition had nobody to blame for losing the elections except themselves and should swallow the bitter pill of defeat.

Mr Keen said, irrespective of several anomalies within the electoral process, Kenyans had taken part in shaping the destiny of the country and nobody should instigate any acts of confrontation as a result of selfish ambitions. He said the opposition owed the electorate an apology for letting them down for failing to put up a united front, only to come up at the last minute with a myriad of convenience [sentence as received].

Asked about his future plans in politics, Mr Keen, who lost the Kajiado north parliamentary seat to Vice President George Saitoti, said he had accepted defeat and had no time to waste in petitioning. [passage omitted]

**President Moi Delivers Inauguration Address***EA0401095693 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0752 GMT 4 Jan 93*

[Inauguration address by President Daniel arap Moi at State House in Nairobi on 4 January—live or recorded]

[Text] My fellow Kenyans: I greet you all, wherever you may be today. Thank you for the trust and confidence you have bestowed on me. You have made your choice, and your choice is clear. I accept the onerous responsibility you have—of your own free will—placed on my shoulders to lead and guide the management of the affairs of our country for the next five years. I, too, take the challenge without hindrance and promise to do my best in the service of all Kenyans, and I mean all Kenyans. [applause]

Today is not only a victory for those candidates who won but a victory for all the people of Kenya. It is a victory

for democracy and confirmation that Kenyans are able to manage their own affairs well and in a peaceful manner. I thank you most sincerely. You should be proud of what you have accomplished as a nation and as a people. Congratulations!

This election has opened a new chapter in the history of our nation with the election of representatives of several parties to parliament. These parliamentarians have been chosen by the people, and the people expect to be served well. That kind of service can only be found in a person committed to the welfare of the people who elected him or her. The KANU [Kenya African National Union] government, on its part, will continue to initiate social and economic programs for the benefit of all Kenyans. I, therefore, expect the seventh Parliament to seriously deliberate on issues and pass legislation and motions that will enhance the growth of our national economy.

Kenyans, I am sure, are tired of statements intended to only attract emotional feelings with no tangible economic gains. In the just-ended campaign period, statements were made that aroused a variety of reactions and emotions. That period is now behind us. Let us get on with the business of nation-building. In this respect, I call upon members of the opposition to take into heart—and seriously, too—that they have a job to do, a job to offer useful contributions in Parliament with the sole aim of building a better Kenya. That is my challenge to them.

And to the KANU members of Parliament, I urge them to remain united and to even work harder in order to better the lives of Kenyans. Let that be your only vision and objective for Kenya.

In conclusion, I must take this opportunity to thank most heartily all those men and women, the youth and the children who worked tirelessly day and night to ensure that KANU and myself won the historic multiparty elections. I would not forget to thank you for your steadfast support through prayer, sacrifice, goodwill, and best wishes. Thank you for that support.

Finally, and to all Kenyans, leaders and citizens, I wish with humility to urge you to be loyal and patriotic to your motherland. This is my wish and prayer for Kenyans and the country I love most: peace and prosperity. Thank you. [applause]

**Somalia****Radio Reports on Bush Visit to Baidoa***AB0101131193 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1045 GMT 1 Jan 93*

[Text] The outgoing U.S. President, George Bush, last night celebrated the New Year on board a U.S. aircraft carrier, USS Tripoli. Mr. George Bush, who attended a party on board the aircraft carrier with U.S. Marines, told the Marines that he was proud of them and hailed the humanitarian work they were doing in Somalia. He



described the role of the U.S. troops involved in the exercise as most commendable.

Mr. Bush, who is on the second day of his visit to Somalia, flew to Baidoa this morning, where he went to inspect the true situation in the town once referred to as the death town. He is also visiting an orphanage in the center of town. Mr. Bush will be briefed about the situation in the area by the commander of the U.S. troops there.

#### **Mogadishu 'Calm' After 31 Dec 'Artillery Duel'**

*AB0101070993 Paris AFP in English 0608 GMT 1 Jan 93*

[Text] Mogadishu, Jan 1 (AFP)—Mogadishu was calm early Friday [1 January] after an artillery duel between feuding clans lit up the New Year's Eve sky as President George Bush slept on a U.S. warship offshore.

The exchanges, involving artillery and mortar, continued for nearly two hours along the capital's northern horizon. There were no casualty reports.

U.S. Marine spokesman Colonel Fred Peck said no foreign forces were involved in the fighting, which he said was apparently triggered by a feud between warring factions over an arms cache.

He said the fire was not directed at any foreign forces here and dismissed it as "a dramatic sound and light show."

It was the longest exchange of heavy weapons fire in Mogadishu since allied forces landed here on December 9.

Peck said the president was told about the exchanges, but that they would not alter the schedule of his Somali visit, which Friday included trips to relief centers in Baidoa and Bale Dogle.

#### **Mogadishu 'Elders' Agree To Cease Hostilities**

*EA0201114093 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 1 Jan 93*

[Excerpt] Elders drawn from northern and southern Mogadishu have held a meeting during which they discussed peaceful co-existence between the citizens of Mogadishu.

The meeting passed the following resolutions:

1. To cease internal and external hostilities and hostile propaganda;
2. To complete the dismantling of the remaining dividing line and the withdrawal of armed forces from the city;
3. To discuss the fate of fixed property hitherto undestroyed by the war—such as houses, farms, and communication equipment;
4. To confront banditry and embark on the implementation of such issues.

The elders also called for the unconditional cessation of any armed conflict and to avoid anything that could encourage conflict.

A six-man member committee, called the Committee for Ending Hostilities, has been formed to investigate any problem and the reasons behind it. [passage omitted]

#### **Butrus-Ghali Visits, Encounters 'Angry' Protesters**

*AB0301175593 Paris AFP in English 1710 GMT 3 Jan 93*

[By Allan Kelly]

[Text] Mogadishu, Jan 3 (AFP) - Angry protesters prevented U.N. Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali from visiting U.N. headquarters here Sunday [3 January] during a brief trip to Somalia, but he still pledged the dawn of a new era for Somalis with the opening of peace talks Monday among the country's main warlords.

Butrus-Ghali said that the Somali peace talks Monday [4 January] and Tuesday in Addis Ababa were the "beginning of the solution of the Somali crisis."

He said that all 14 major factions invited to the talks had accepted including one of the most powerful warlords, Mohamed Farah Aidid. His presence, seen as vital to the success of the talks, had been in doubt up until the last minute.

The coming year, he added, would be one of "reconstruction, reconciliation and rehabilitation" for the east African country reeling under the twin effects of years of bloody civil war and a famine which has killed over 300,000 people.

The U.N. chief spent only four hours in Mogadishu, but was forced to change his schedule at the last minute when hundreds of demonstrators besieged the headquarters of the U.N. Operation for Somalia (UNOSOM).

After inspecting a famine relief site west of the capital, Butrus-Ghali had been due to meet with U.N. staff and hold a press conference at the UNOSOM building. But as the protesters blocked the roads leading to the U.N. compound, his helicopter was diverted instead to the grounds of the nearby U.S. embassy.

Many of the demonstrators chanted slogans in favor of Aidid. They hurled rocks and garbage over the walls of the U.N. building forcing staff to flee for cover. They also stoned a convoy of cars carrying aides to Butrus-Ghali, although no injuries were reported.

Pakistani troops, part of the UNOSOM multi-national force were poised nearby, but made no effort to intervene as a demonstrator scaled the wall, tore down the U.N. flag and raised the Somali flag in its place.

The demonstrators shouted "Down with Butrus-Ghali" and "Somalia for the Somalians."

Pamphlets flung over the walls said that they were in favor of a continued U.S. presence in Somalia, but accused the United Nations of wanting to keep the country divided and install in power a "neo-colonialist" regime.

"It is sad, but what can you do? There is no way that the secretary general can come here," said UNOSOM spokesman Farouk Mawlawi looking out over the barricaded main door to the complex.

The demonstrators dispersed peacefully after besieging the UNOSOM building for about four hours.

Butrus-Ghali dismissed the protest saying it was the work of "a very marginal" group of Somalis.

The demonstrators, he added "don't want peace and stability and are interested only in maintaining the chaos and continuous confrontation."

The U.N. chief said that he met with the commander of "Operation Restore Hope," U.S. General Robert Johnson.

They discussed the timetable for when the U.S.-led multi-national force presently deployed in Somalia to protect food supplies would hand over to U.N. forces, Butrus-Ghali added, but he declined to give further details.

He expressed optimism for the Addis Ababa talks which he said were "a preparatory meeting for an international conference" on the Somali crisis. He also paid tribute to British doctor Sean Devereux, 28, who was shot dead Saturday by gunmen in the southern port city of Kismaayo.

Devereux, the Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) sub-office was gunned down as he came out of the building where he was staying.

It was not known who was responsible for the killing.

Butrus-Ghali then flew on to Djibouti where he held talks with President Hassan Gouled Aptidon and was then due to fly on to Addis Ababa.

#### **Ali Mahdi, Aidid, Jays Depart for Addis Ababa**

*EA0301210593 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 3 Jan 93*

[Text] Somali Republic President Ali Mahdi Mohamed and his high-powered delegation departed Mogadishu for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at 1820 this evening.

Speaking at the airport to local journalists, the president said he and his delegation will attend the Addis Ababa Conference, which has been organized by the United Nations to prepare for a third national conference. He

said the meeting, which will be chaired by Dr. Butrus-Ghali, UN secretary general, will be attended by 11 political organizations in Somalia. He expressed optimism that the conference would generate an indispensable outcome. Somali Republic President Ali Mahdi Mohamed called on the Somali people to maintain peace and unity and wished them success and progress.

The delegation's members include First Vice President Abdulkadir Mohamed Aden Sobeh, officials of the interim government, and some leaders of the United Somali Congress, the Somali Democratic Movement, and the Somali Democratic Alliance.

The delegation was seen off by engineer Ahmed Sheikh Hassan, the president's adviser on political matters, senior government officials, and officials from the afore-said organizations.

[Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali at 1700 GMT on 3 January carries the following report:

["Mohamed Farah Aidid, chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA], who is also the chairman of the United Somali Congress [USC], and his large delegation, whose members include Ahmed Omar Jays, deputy chairman of the SNA and chairman of the Somali Patriotic Movement; Mr. Mohamed Nur Aliyow, deputy chairman of the SNA and chairman of the Somali Democratic Movement; and Abdi Warsameh Isaaq, deputy chairman of the SNA and chairman of the Southern Somali National Movement, left this evening for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

["Aidid and his delegation's members, who also include SNA executive committee members, intellectuals, elders, and the organization's supporters, will participate in a conference due to open tomorrow, 4 January, God willing. The conference will discuss ways of ending the problems in our country, Somalia."]

#### **Regional UNICEF Official Killed in Kismaayo**

*AB0301064193 Paris AFP in English 0530 GMT 3 Jan 93*

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, Jan 3 (AFP)—The regional official for the UNICEF aid agency has been shot dead in the southern Somali port of Kismaayo, the U.N. children's fund said in an official statement here Sunday [3 January].

Sean Devereaux was shot in the back of the head as he left the UNICEF office in Kismaayo, about 650 kilometres (400 miles) south of the capital.

The communique did not specify when Devereaux, from Camberley, in Surrey, was shot. [passage omitted]

### 'Armed Gang' Held Responsible

EA0301153093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1045 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Text] A British national working with UNICEF has been killed in Kismaayo by an armed gang. It is reported that he was shot in the head when leaving his office. In addition to his work with UNICEF, he was also the U.N. representative in Kismaayo.

The motive for the killing is believed to be connected to his reports on the massacre of many people in Kismaayo in which he blamed a son of Omar Jays [leader of the Somali Patriotic Movement, SPM].

### UN To Assume Command of Operation by 20 Jan

AB0401102493 Paris AFP in English 0947 GMT 4 Jan 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Jan 4 (AFP)—The United States will relinquish command of Operation Restore Hope in Somalia by January 20, a French military source disclosed Monday [4 January]. The U.S. general in charge of the operation, Robert Johnston, will turn over his command to a Muslim officer designated by the United Nations, said Colonel Daniel Lenoir, the French forces liaison officer.

January 20 is the date on which U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton is to be inaugurated, replacing George Bush. Neither the United States nor France will participate in the new operation in Somalia, which is already known here as UNISOM II, according to several military sources.

### Soldiers Arrested by French for Looting

AB0201090693 Paris AFP in English 0805 GMT 2 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Hoddur, Somalia, Jan 2 (AFP)—Helicopter-borne French troops arrested three Ethiopian soldiers this week who were looting the Somali village of Yet, near the Ethiopian border, French Army sources here said Saturday [2 January].

One helicopter fired a warning burst from its cannon while another landed to nab the men.

The three, arrested Thursday, were handed over Friday to the Ethiopian army. They had been carrying Kalashnikov assault rifles and grenades, but were not wearing their uniforms. A fourth man escaped. [passage omitted]

### French Envoy Previews Peace Talks in Addis Ababa

LD0301164993 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Text] A reconciliation conference gathering the various Somali factions opens tomorrow in Addis Ababa under the aegis of Butrus Butrus-Ghali. It is, in fact, a first

informal meeting which might open the way to other meetings. We telephoned French Ambassador to Nairobi Michel de Bonnecorse, who is the government's special representative in Somalia, and who is now in Mogadishu. He gave his thoughts on the chances of success of this meeting to Monique Maas:

[Begin recording] [de Bonnecorse] I see it as a stage on the way to a broad national reconciliation conference, as the UN secretary general dreams to see in April. It does not mean that I am optimistic, since I must say that one should not forget that we had a first Addis Ababa conference a month ago, which eventually did not end very positively. It was not counterproductive either. At least these people talked to each other. But, according to our information, if Aidid comes to Addis Ababa on 4 January, I believe that he would rather remain in the background and that he will not appear in the plenary session. [passage omitted]

[Maas] Do you believe that the two main protagonists are really messrs Mahdi and Aidid?

[De Bonnecorse] We cannot consider a political settlement if Aidid is opposed to it. This being said, Aidid and Ali Mahdi belong practically to the same clan and to the same party, the United Somali Congress, so the fact that they start talking to each other and that maybe one day they make peace with one another does not really make the national reconciliation process move forward. After all, this is not an extraordinary event to bring them to meet each other. They belong to the same party.

[Maas] Isn't this lack of representation of all these traditional or regional lords, which you mentioned, a hallmark of the country? Isn't this lack of prominent people able to gather widely around them the country's real problem?

[De Bonnecorse] Indeed, this is why we do not see clearly how we could eventually reach a stable formula following a reconciliation process. If the United Nations, and if, in particular, nations such as the United States and France, which are part of the multinational force, really put a lot of pressure to bear we might see a transitional or a national salvation government emerge in four or five months, but I am not convinced that this would last more than a few months. Presently I cannot see a long-lasting solution. [end recording]

### USC, Other Groups Issue Communiqué

EA0301172093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1400 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Text] Various political organizations, including the United Somali Congress [USC], the Somali National Front [SNF], the Somali Democratic Movement [SDM], the Somali Democratic Alliance [SDA], the United Somali Front [USF], SAMO [expansion unknown], the Somali Patriotic Movement [SPM], the Somali Salvation Democratic Front [SSDF], the United Somali Party [USP], and the SMPU [expansion unknown], have



issued a joint six-part resolution in line with the various calls of the Addis Ababa conference welcoming the massive operation of the U.S. and UN forces in Somalia.

The 10 organizations saw this move [Operation Restore Hope] as salvation for thousands of Somalis and as something which could bring about the coexistence of the Somali community. These organizations have succeeded in uniting their political vision which is based on unity, democracy, justice and regional autonomy, and which will form the basis of the national government to be born out of the reconciliation of the Somali people.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously by the organizations:

1. The UN and U.S. troops should not confine themselves to taking food to specific places. Instead, they should distribute food throughout the country where there is a general need, they should disarm the community, and should deploy their forces throughout the country so as to ensure the unity of the Somali people.

2. The statement by U.S. envoy Robert Oakley regarding general Mohamed Sa'id Hirsi Morgan [son in law of Siad Barre and leader of the SNF] and broadcast by the BBC on 20 December could jeopardize the reconciliation of Somali organizations and communities which are striving to do away with tribalism.

3. The organizations are concerned about the deliberate attempt to ignore and cover up the ugly massacre in Kismaayo on 14 December. The blood of the victims is still wet. This massacre was undoubtedly committed by Somali Liberation Army [SLA] forces led by Ahmed Omar Jays. The organizations had earlier called for an independent international inquiry into the matter so as to establish the truth. They said that the people who fled from the Kismaayo massacre have arrived in Mogadishu.

4. The organizations, in line with Article I of the Addis Ababa declaration of 5 December 1992 welcoming the UN forces spearheaded by the United States, said they are opposed to anything that contradicts justice and democracy.

5. The organizations have explained to the UN and to the U.S. ambassador that the SNF has liberated Baardheere from the SLA and has saved the people of the area from their harassment. The area is now under SNF administration.

6. The organizations have explained to the UN and to the U.S. ambassador that Gen. Mohamed Sa'id Hirsi Morgan is a member of the SPM and is not involved in the Gedo area [in southwestern Somalia].

**Mandela Releases New Year's Letter for Publication**

MB0301134093 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Jan 93 p 2X

["Letter" by African National Congress President Nelson Mandela: "We must meet the challenge, says Mandela"]

[Text] Dear fellow South Africans,

Every New Year brings with it fresh hope. It also imposes an obligation to make new resolutions that must be kept, resolutions based on an honest appraisal of the previous 12 months.

During 1992, the whole country grappled with twin problems—violence and negotiations.

The greatest disaster confronting the country is the violence. Our priority has been to find ways to bring it to an end, and the ANC [African National Congress] has:

- Called for an urgent meeting of all signatories to the National Peace Accord to strengthen the accord and publicly renew their joint commitment to peace in our land.
- Secured international involvement through the OAU, UN and the Commonwealth. This initiative resulted in the stationing of monitors in all parts of South Africa.
- Actively engaged in local and regional peace initiatives as part of a determined effort to bring people together at grassroots level.

Despite this and our repeated efforts to achieve free political activity and a climate of political tolerance, 15,000 people have now lost their lives.

The extent of disregard for black life has been underscored by the almost hysterical response to the tragic killings in King William's Town, Queenstown and Ficksburg.

While we unequivocally condemn such blatant acts of naked terrorism, our outrage is against all acts of terror, be they perpetrated against black or white unarmed and defenceless citizens.

The acknowledgement by President F.W. De Klerk of involvement in the violence by key senior officers in the SADF [South African Defence Force] confirms the efforts to destabilise the negotiations process and the ANC.

The country will be well served if, in 1993, those so engaged are effectively brought to book. This will make a significant contribution to ending the undeclared war against the people.

It is of the utmost importance that there must be no attempt at a cover up.

The past year also saw the resumption of bilateral negotiations with the National Party/government. The objectives are clear:

- The removal of all outstanding obstacles between the ANC and the National Party in the way of a speedy movement towards the establishment of a full democracy.
- The speedy resumption of multilateral talks, inclusive of all of South Africa's political organisations.
- The establishment of a Transitional Executive Council, simultaneously with that of an Independent Electoral Commission and an Independent Media Commission. This must assume multiparty control of key areas such as the security forces and finance.
- Holding the first free and fair elections in the country, before the end of 1993, for a Constituent Assembly that will draw up the first democratic constitution for South Africa.

To ensure the process is as inclusive as possible, the ANC maintained and extended consultations and exchanges on the way forward.

Wide-ranging discussions have been held with trade unions and mass democratic organisations, religious bodies and the Patriotic Front.

Fruitful talks were also held with representatives of the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union], the Bophuthatswana government and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] as part of a serious effort to bring all organisations into the negotiating process.

The events of 1992 have determined the challenges we must meet. At the core of how to address the grave problems facing us—exacerbated by unemployment and the economic crisis—is the holding of free and fair democratic elections.

Such an election would mark the end of decades during which our country was ravaged in an undeclared war. South Africa urgently needs a "Marshall Aid" plan to address the consequences of such devastation.

The whole world stands ready to welcome us with open arms, with aid and investment and sporting and cultural exchanges.

But they will only do so with a democratically-elected, legitimate government representative of all South Africans.

Addressing the serious economic crisis cannot be delayed, and this motivates the ANC's urgent demand for speedy elections.

Jobs and justice, peace and security for all—together we can achieve this in 1993.

We dare not fail.



I wish all of you—each a precious, irreplaceable human being with much to contribute to a new South Africa—a happy and prosperous New Year.

### 3 January Review of Current Events, Issues

MB0301112193

[Editorial Report]

#### SUNDAY STAR

Hope for South Africa—The SUNDAY STAR in English on 3 January in a page 16 editorial notes five reasons for hope in 1993: 1. the new talks, another Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] “around the corner,” and the hope that “the main players will take part”; 2. “growing realisation by the major players that South Africa is going down the drain economically and that there can be no recovery until there is some sort of political settlement”; 3. signs the world may be moving out of recession; 4. “diminishing racism” and “overriding signs” more South Africans are “living tolerantly together”; 5. “apartheid is nearly gone.” While noting optimism on moving into 1993, the editorial conveys a “this message to our leaders: move decisively and move quickly.”

#### SUNDAY TIMES

New Opportunities—The SUNDAY TIMES in English on 3 January in a page 14 editorial calls for a “preliminary citizens’ charter establishing the most basic rights of individuals in a society” and for politicians to be judged by “the determination with which they uphold, implement and enforce its terms.” Noting that the “optimism of the past is gone” and that “our political leaders” have been “revealed in their frailty,” the editorial calls for “a return to effective government” by the government or via an interim government representing all parties. “South Africans need to know their lives will be protected from the criminal savagery which has thus far been the greatest beneficiary of liberalism” and “that due process of law and fitting punishment will be reinstated instead of the current mockery of derisory bails, early remission and blanket indemnities.”

#### DIE BURGER

U. S. Must See Responsibility Through—The Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans of 23 December notes in an editorial on page 24: “A row has broken out between the Bush Administration and UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, which illustrates clearly the traditional shortcomings in U.S. foreign policy. At issue is America’s notorious desire to hammer out on the ground instant solutions to extremely difficult problems, and their unwillingness or inability to accept long-term responsibilities. The Americans want to bring the troops they sent to Somalia back home as soon as possible, preferably before 20 January, when Bill Clinton is due to enter the White House. According to them, their task is merely to ensure that the delivery of food to the starving Somalians gets on track; thereafter the task must be handed over to the United Nations. Not so, says Dr. Butrus-Ghali; the food question is only the first step in a long process. If the U. S. troops leave too early, Somalia will revert to the chaos it has been in....The task ahead is a formidable one, one which according to experts could take a minimum of 10 years....The Americans took it upon themselves to send thousands of soldiers to Somalia. If they were not prepared for a lengthy task, they should not have become involved in the first place. Now they must see their responsibility through to the end.” Reckless Actions Can Lead To Anarchy—A second editorial on the same page of DIE BURGER declares: “It was to be expected that the ministers who addressed a meeting of mainly Orange Free State farmers about the latest terrorist attacks would be given a difficult time. Emotions in the Free State and Border region have in many cases reached breaking point. This situation is being exploited by far-right politicians and the Afrikaner Resistance Movement....These people are threatening to take the law into their own hands,” says DIE BURGER. “Such political opportunism could bedevil the present dangerous atmosphere. A mere handful of reckless people who decide to take the law into their own hands is all that is needed to set off a situation of anarchy, even civil war....While the civilian community in certain parts of the country has reason to feel threatened, in the final analysis it is the government’s duty and responsibility to see that law and order is maintained....For its part, the government must realize that effective action from its side can greatly defuse the situation. Failing that, confidence in the government and the whole negotiation process will be seriously undermined.”

## Angola

### Fighting Resumes in Lubango

MB0301164793 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Text] There has been renewed fighting in southern Angola a day after the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement told the UN it wanted immediate talks with the Angolan Government to put the peace process back on track.

Each side has blamed the other for starting a battle in Lubango today. UN forces intervened and managed to impose a cease-fire.

A UNITA spokesman said the government commander in Lubango had become nervous and had attacked UNITA positions with armored vehicles, artillery, and aircraft. Government sources said UNITA had started the fighting and had launched an attack on Lubango.

Journalists in Lubango said they had seen several dead and wounded as a result of the fighting.

### 100 Reported Killed

LD0301193993 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1800 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Text] The violent clashes in Lubango have been confirmed both by the government and by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. It is believed about 100 people have died.

The police now have the situation under control.

According to government sources, UNITA forces were expelled from the city, but Savimbi's movement says it did not have a military contingent in Lubango. Antonio Pacheco reports:

[Pacheco] Both sides confirm that extremely violent clashes occurred in Lubango. In a communique issued late this afternoon, UNITA accused the government of attacking all its positions in the city of Lubango, Huila. UNITA stated it did not have forces capable of responding in that area. UNAVEM-2 [United Nations Angola Verification Mission] and UN representatives tried to mediate to prevent the conflict from affecting the civilian population. However, according to the UNITA communique, the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] did not accept any agreement.

Reports from Luanda confirm the fighting is over and that the regular army occupies Lubango totally, having forced UNITA to abandon the city. According to Angolan National Radio, the situation is completely calm in the city, but ANGOP [Angolan news agency] speaks of 100 dead during the clashes and the—unconfirmed—arrest of UNITA's regional commander, Padrinho Pilardes.

### UNITA Statement

MB0301210493 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 3 Jan 93

["Press Communique" issued by the Information Secretariat of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola in Huambo on 3 January]

[Text] The Information Secretariat of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] would like to inform the national and international communities that at 0900 [1000 GMT] today, 3 January 1993, the government armed forces attacked all UNITA installations, residences, and offices in the city of Lubango, Huila Province, causing serious human and material losses. It will be noted that UNITA did not have any military forces in the city that could have constituted a threat.

During the attacks by the government, the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 [UNAVEM-2] tried on various occasions to approach the two sides to broker a cease-fire [words indistinct], but the government elements refused to accept a peaceful solution.

UNITA demands that a thorough investigation be carried out with the participation of the UNAVEM-2 and international observers and its results made public.

[Issued] Huambo, 3 January 1993.

[Signed] Dr. Jorge Alicerce Valentim, UNITA information secretary.

### Government Commander Comments

MB0301221493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] was expelled from the city of Lubango in Huila Province following clashes with the police. UNITA's strongman in Huila, Pilares da Silva, has been detained by the police and all UNITA pilot committees have been destroyed. A large quantity of national police uniforms was found at Hotel Imperio, UNITA's headquarters. Lubango residents helped the police fight the UNITA troops. Our colleague Elias Andre held a telephone interview with Joaquim Manuel, Huila Police second commander for operations:

[Begin recording] [Andre] First of all, we would like to know what happened exactly?

[Manuel] Okay. Well, in brief, I will say that we responded to UNITA acts of provocation.

[Andre] I beg your pardon?

[Manuel] In brief, I want to say that we responded to acts of provocation carried out by UNITA.

[Andre] Do you mean that UNITA once again provoked the police?

[Manuel] Precisely.

[Andre] In turn, the police responded?

[Manuel] Precisely.

[Andre] What is the situation in the city of Lubango at the present moment?

[Manuel] The situation is under control. The situation is fully under control. More details will be given later.

[Andre] Are there still clashes going on at the present moment?

[Manuel] I beg your pardon?

[Andre] Are there still clashes?

[Manuel] In some positions.

[Andre] UNITA is no longer in the city of Lubango. Is that true?

[Manuel] We shall see. We shall see. That is why I am saying that more details will be given later. All the same, the situation is under control.

[Andre] What time did the clashes start?

[Manuel] I beg your pardon?

[Andre] What time did the clashes start?

[Manuel] At 0905 [1005 GMT] this morning.

[Andre] And now everything is under control?

[Manuel] I beg your pardon?

[Andre] Is everything under control now?

[Manuel] Exactly.

[Andre] The clashes took place for just a short period?

[Manuel] I beg your pardon?

[Andre] The clashes lasted for such a short period?

[Manuel] Well, that is what happened. It was thanks to our quick response.

[Andre] The people also participated?

[Manuel] I beg your pardon?

[Andre] The people also participated?

[Manuel] Yes, the people are on our side, and we are on the side of the people.

[Andre] Hotel Imperio, where some UNITA elements stayed....

[Manuel, interrupting] Yes, some measures were taken against this building you are referring to.

[Andre] The building has been totally destroyed, is that not true?

[Manuel] Well, you have to....

[Andre, interrupting] There are no more UNITA elements?

[Manuel] Well, you will have to wait for more details, which we will provide in due time.

[Andre] Are UNITA pilot committees still intact?

[Manuel] I beg your pardon?

[Andre] Are UNITA pilot committees still intact?

[Manuel] Well, I have already given you the answer. I will repeat it again: Please, wait for more details, which we will provide in due time. All I can say is that the situation is under control. We have already [words indistinct] our people.

[Andre] When can we have all these details?

[Manuel] I beg your pardon?

[Andre] When can we have a more detailed report on the situation there in Lubango?

[Manuel] You will have the information in due time.

[Andre] I am sorry; I did not understand.

[Manuel] You will have the information in due time.

[Andre] Today?

[Manuel] We will see. All I can say now is that the situation is now under control.

[Andre] Can you predict for how long this situation [words indistinct]?

[Manuel] Well, the prediction could be wrong. It is better to wait for further details.

[Andre] Today, tomorrow, or the day after tomorrow?

[Manuel] Exactly. Please, wait for further details.

[Andre] There are no signs of talks to calm the situation?

[Manuel] As I have already said, the situation is in our favor [words indistinct].

[Andre] There will be no talks?

[Manuel] I beg your pardon?

[Andre] There will be no talks to end these clashes?

[Manuel] Well, unfortunately, I have nothing to say about that.

[Andre] None of the sides has asked for clemency?

[Manuel] I beg your pardon?

[Andre] None of the sides has asked for clemency?



[Manuel] Not yet, and it does not interest us because the acts of provocation have been too much. The answer is no.

[Andre] That means that the police in Lubango are not ready for concessions?

[Manuel] I beg your pardon?

[Andre] That means that the police in Lubango are not ready for negotiations?

[Manuel] The police in Lubango say no. They cannot tolerate further provocations from UNITA.

[Andre] What about talks?

[Manuel] I beg your pardon?

[Andre] What about talks?

[Manuel] The [words indistinct].

[Andre] I can, therefore, conclude that UNITA is no longer in Lubango?

[Manuel] We will see. We are waiting for further details.

[Andre] What is the latest information you have from your men on the field?

[Manuel] They are fighting. They are fighting.

[Andre] There are still clashes; there is still shooting?

[Manuel] Yes, in some positions, there is still shooting.

[Andre] [Words indistinct] heavy weapons?

[Manuel] Yes, in our favor. Everything is in our favor.

[Andre] Mr. Commander, thank you very much. We hope in due time you will give us further details on the situation in Lubango. Good night and thank you very much once again.

[Manuel] Do not mention it. In my capacity as the second commander of operations [words indistinct].  
[end recording]

#### **Government Denies Offensive on Ndalatando, Caxito**

*MB3112204792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Dec 92*

[Text] The government has once again reaffirmed that the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] are not carrying out any offensives against Caxito and Ndalatando. A government source connected with negotiations said the FAA forces have so far only responded to actions mounted by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

The source pointed out that four days ago UNITA set ablaze two FAA ammunition dumps in Negage and dynamited the National Bank installations in the city of Uige. What is more, the source said, UNITA soldiers murdered a number of traditional chiefs in Lunda Norte

Province, shelled the outskirts of the city of Malange, and attacked a location [words indistinct] over the past 48 hours. The source said that because of all these actions carried out by UNITA, the FAA forces are forced to intervene in what was described as legitimate defense.

Also on Caxito and Ndalatando, our source reacted to a message addressed to the government by Jorge Valentim, expressing UNITA's concern over what the UNITA leader called intensive bombing. All we know is that the government intended even today to reply the message. The reply would be no more than to reaffirm its stand with regard to the so-called FAA offensive.

On the activities of the joint commission to reestablish the state administration in Uige and Negage, the source said the government has been holding regular contacts with (?UNITA), having learned that two stages of the working program have already been accomplished, namely the redeployment of a FAA detachment in the province and a visit to areas where UNITA troops are deployed.

#### **Use of Chemical Weapons Charged**

*MB0101201493 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 1 Jan 93*

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola's [MPLA] air force once again bombed the city of Ndalatando today. Correspondent Vivaldo Prata says MPLA aircraft repeatedly dropped chemical bombs. The attack took place at about 1300 [1200 GMT], resulting in the death of a number of civilians. A black chemical cloud, which is already affecting children, is hovering over the city at the present moment. The danger could increase as the bombing continues and the density of the chemical products deposited in space is now greater.

#### **Clashes End**

*MB0301193193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Jan 93*

[Excerpt] Clashes have ended in the city of Ndalatando, Cuanza Norte Province, with many people killed, particularly in outlying areas where explosions could still be heard this afternoon. The national police already have the situation under its control, and it has only been responding to what it described as acts of provocation mounted by elements of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Superintendent Joaquim Manuel, national police head of operations, said the police do not yet have anything new to report. [passage omitted]

# UNITA Accepts Elections, Seeks Dos Santos Meeting

LD0301020993 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2300 GMT 2 Jan 93

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the Angolan Government will be meeting on January 8 in Namibe. Jonas Savimbi told this to the UN representative in Angola as she went to Huambo to talk to the UNITA leader. But Savimbi wants more: He wants to meet this month with President Eduardo dos Santos. UNITA Spokesman Jorge Valentim will tell us this himself:

[Begin recording] [Valentim] I will even say that President Savimbi is ready to meet the president of the republic, if not in Luanda—because of the situation there—then somewhere else. As far as the date is concerned, the problem is that February is too late. The meeting should take place in January instead of planning it for February. February is outside the calendar of events.

[Announcer] Excuse me, Dr. Valentim, Dr. Venancio de Moura said he hoped the meeting would take place in January so that preparations for the second round of presidential elections could start as soon as February.

[Valentim] Well, I agree with the first suggestion, for that fits in the calendar of Ambassador Jeffrey Davidow, the U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs. It will have to be before the end of February, let us hope so, but as far as the second round taking place as soon as February, I cannot see how a date in February can be possible—it is too early. We hope there will still be democracy and tolerance in February and people will still be in Luanda, but as far as talking about elections, that is not realistic. [end recording]

From the side of the Angolan president, there do not seem to be great objections for the meeting with the UNITA leader before the month. Margaret Anstee returned to Luanda immediately to report to the government on the results of the Huambo meeting. It looks like if everything is on the right track, the president may meet Jonas Savimbi before the end of the month and, as Minister Venancio de Moura says, it all depends on UNITA complying with some conditions:

[Begin recording] [Venancio de Moura] It is necessary for the process of the reformation of the Armed Forces to resume; it is necessary for UNITA to return to the cantonment points and the forces that were selected to be part of the FA—Angolan Armed Forces—should be part of the Angolan Armed Forces. Those that have been made redundant, as also happened within the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], should turn into reserves or be demobilized."

[Announcer] If that is complied with, is a meeting between President Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi possible?

[Venancio de Moura] We believe that if those conditions are met, to start with, the UNITA and the government delegations may resume their schedule, and subsequently they may prepare a meeting between the Angolan head of state and Dr Savimbi.

[Announcer] Can that happen this month?

[Venancio de Moura] That can take place in January providing those conditions are met, and it can take place here in Luanda. We have no difficulties with preparing those conditions. It is necessary for Mr. Savimbi to stop being, at the same time, the leader of a party and the leader of a rebel movement. Within the present political situation there cannot exist a rebel force against a power lawfully set in Angola. [end recording]

[Announcer] On the other hand, UNITA spokesman Jorge Valentim told us about the press release at the end of the meeting UNITA held this morning with Margaret Anstee.

[Begin Valentim recording] There was a meeting between UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi and the UN secretary general's special envoy, Margaret Anstee. The meeting went on for two hours and took place in the city of Huambo. The central theme was the end of hostilities in Angola and the resumption of talks between the government and UNITA, apart from the urgent need to define the UNAVEM [UN Angola Verification Mission] tasks. Mrs. Margaret Anstee showed her great interest in accelerating the peace process in Angola with an aim to ending fighting in Caxito and Ndalatando. In the end, UNITA restated firmly that all pending problems in Angola can be resolved and must be discussed at the next round of negotiations—namely, those problems relating to administration, the extension of administration, the formation the Angolan Armed Forces, and the release of prisoners. [end recording]

The UNITA delegation meeting the Angolan Government on 8 January in Namibe will be headed by General (Manu Vacola) and Jorge Valentim. UNITA made a promise to the UN delegation this afternoon: The Black Cockerel party accepts the electoral results.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] We recognize them, although with criticism. A declaration such as I heard within the president's speech is no longer needed.

[Announcer] But have you told that to Margaret Anstee today? Have you told her that you recognize, once and for all, the results of the Angolan elections?

[Valentim] Absolutely. We are starting on that basis, for one of the conditions that Mr. Marrack Goulding raised was accepting the results. That problem has been overcome, it is no longer part of the discussions between UNITA and the United Nations. What we must discuss is not whether there was fraud or not, we must discuss how to resolve the problems of Angola, how to participate in the reconstruction of the country, how to resolve the food problem, the security problem, the opening of



Angola to the world. Today's fundamental condition is to reject the military option—there is no place any longer for a military option, be it on the part of UNITA or the part of the government. [end recording]

#### Valentim on Venue of Meeting

MB0301130293 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Text] To back UN efforts, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Jeffrey Davidow recently presented the final stage of a peace plan on the holding of a summit between Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi and Eduardo dos Santos in Geneva or Addis Ababa. That plan continues to receive great attention from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leadership. UNITA welcomes the holding of such a summit, which it views as a way to urgently settle the crisis. It can be held anywhere in the world, except Luanda. UNITA Information Secretary Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim granted an interview to the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel today in which he discussed that issue:

[Begin recording] [Valentim] The meeting between Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the acting president of the Republic, and UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi is the final stage of a pyramidal calendar presented by U. S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Jeffrey Davidow at the latest meeting here in Huambo. That plan was also approved by the government. In this case, there are no reasons for any impediments. As is generally known, we must first agree on the first steps and then the meeting will follow. The UN secretary general has publicly suggested that the venue for that summit be Geneva, which is traditionally a venue for settling complicated diplomatic disputes, or then Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital. We fully support holding the meeting in Geneva or Addis Ababa, but not in Luanda.

[Unidentified reporter] Why not Luanda?

[Valentim] Well, Luanda is the Angolan capital. That is true. Objective and subjective conditions do not permit, however, holding the meeting in Luanda. There is the emotional state of the people. There is negative behavior in regard to certain political (?forces) and certain people from other areas. The problem is rendered even more acute by the fact that some of our colleagues are in detention, or in so-called custody. All that does not allow Luanda to be chosen as a venue. Some day Luanda will have better conditions to receive people from other parties and areas. At this present time, though, there are neither objective nor subjective conditions for Luanda to host such an important meeting.

It is extremely important to go to Geneva, or to go to [words indistinct] for the sake of peace and national reconciliation. It could even be some other diplomatic capital, in America, like New York—or then it could be London, or any other

place. In any event, let us stick to the UN secretary general's suggestion: Geneva or Addis Ababa.

[Reporter] Would you like to comment on the failure of the OAU delegation, made up of the Zimbabwe ambassador and the adviser to the Cape Verdean head of state, to arrive yesterday, contrary to what had been announced?

[Valentim] Our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi remains willing to receive His Excellency the Zimbabwean ambassador and the adviser to the Cape Verdean president. We were waiting for them to come this weekend, but they did not come [words indistinct] diplomatic reasons. Nevertheless, we are confident they will come next week and will hold a very fruitful meeting with our president. It is important that all kinds of initiatives placed on the table be closely connected with the UN secretary general's plan. Thus, UNITA is willing to receive that OAU delegation at any time for the good of peace and national reconciliation.

[Reporter] Dr. Valentim: Thank you very much.

[Valentim] Don't mention it. [end recording]

#### UNITA Official on Talks With UN Envoy

MB0301063793 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 3 Jan 92

[Interview with Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, information secretary, by correspondent Lourenco Bento in Huambo on 2 January—recorded]

[Text] [Bento] Dr. Valentim, Margaret Anstee, the UN secretary general's special representative in Angola, has been here, in Huambo. Could you tell us the fundamental reasons for her visit?

[Valentim] Mrs. Anstee was here, in Huambo, today. She was granted an audience by our beloved president, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi. The audience lasted approximately two hours. All the principal problems confronting Angola were discussed [words indistinct] Huambo. One of the main issues under discussion was the immediate cessation of fighting in Caxito and Ndalatando. They also discussed the resumption of talks so the settlement of all problems can be discussed peacefully.

[Bento] How would you describe the atmosphere at the meeting?

[Valentim] The meeting was held in an atmosphere of frankness and openness. What is more, this is the first audience Dr. Savimbi has granted Mrs. Anstee since her return from New York, where she had gone to brief the UN secretary general. She had been back for 10 days but had not been received by the government yet. UNITA was the first to receive her. It is now expected that President Eduardo dos Santos will receive Mrs. Anstee

for an in-depth discussion of a single peace plan for Angola, once talks have resumed aimed at settling all principal problems facing our country.

[Bento] Dr. Valentim, seeing that you have mentioned Caxito, what is the situation in that part of the country?

[Valentim] Air bombings continue. That is a very negative development. All sorts of bombs are being used, (including) chemical bombs. There is also talk of self-propelled artillery being used. All this is the wrong (approach). Angola's current problems must be resolved peacefully. A military approach will favor neither side. What we need is to sit at the negotiating table and discuss everything peacefully and patriotically. We must discuss the issues of extending state administration, creating a single army in terms of the Bicesse Accords—and not in terms of the unilateral (wishes) of one side—and seeking a climate that will be conducive to peace and national reconciliation in Angola. The military option is not a favorable one. It can only bring (famine) [word indistinct] and a lack of understanding. Luanda is now paying for the war, for this ethnic [word indistinct] and moral intolerance. For those reasons, Angolans must be made aware that they need each other. Peace, reconciliation, and true democracy are needed.

[Bento] Anstee is reported to have brought along a document that she submitted to the UNITA leadership for consideration.

[Valentim] Exactly. She delivered an important document on the new tasks to be carried out by UNAVEM-3, which will begin operating after January. UNITA will study that proposal, and we will get back to Mrs. Anstee by 4 January at the very latest. That is a document proposed by the United Nations. We will study it in depth for the good of peace and national reconciliation in Angola.

[Bento] Dr. Valentim, when do you think talks will resume?

[Valentim] Obviously, we will have to approach those tasks piecemeal. We must always begin with the most important, priority issues. The second stage will be the Namibe II talks. The first stage must be to halt war in Caxito and Ndalatando. Then, the Angolan people do not want to hear any more excuses. They do want to embark immediately on Namibe II to discuss everything peacefully, so the country can have a single administration, but one that falls in line with Western democracies. When there is talk about administration, the only issues that are broached are the ministers in Luanda and the local and provincial administrations that have been set up without regard for the support enjoyed by each party and the wishes of the local population. The economy is geared to satisfying certain areas only [words indistinct] notably the capital. In a nutshell, the administration (issue) is not just some minor issue. It is something that needs in-depth discussion. We want to discuss the Angolan people's well-being. We want to discuss the issues that interest those living in Lunda, Benguela, or Cuando Cubango. We want those people to be proud of the areas in

which they were born and where they have lived so they can also be proud of being Angolan. Nonetheless, Angolans must also be able to travel wherever they want to travel. They must be able to work where they wish to work [words indistinct] the exclusion of certain areas. There is blind regionalism in some [words indistinct] areas that depend on food from other areas. We can see disparity in the [words indistinct] in Angola. The Western countries are not about to invest their money in a country beset by chaos. We must not encourage confusion in this country. Thus, our first need is for the government and UNITA to reach an understanding.

[Bento] Has UNITA received guarantees from the government concerning the resumption of talks?

[Valentim] No, we have not. As I said earlier, this was Mrs. Anstee's first meeting since her return from New York. She has been waiting for two days for the government to receive her. This means that we were the first to see her [words indistinct] should have been the government. We received her because (peace must be placed before all else) [words indistinct] waiting for goodwill from the government. Peace entails responsibilities. The government will now hear our viewpoints and the UN viewpoints. We hope that, for the sake of peace, the government will determine a date [words indistinct] for a start, we (will have) a meeting tomorrow [words indistinct].

[Bento] Dr. Valentim, to conclude, would you like to comment on President dos Santos' speech?

[Valentim] I am neither interested nor is it my responsibility—or UNITA's—to comment on speeches by leaders unless the interest of peace is at stake. The speech was made during the festive season to mark the New Year. We heard the tone of the speech. I would only like to say that [words indistinct] Angolans do not want to hear war talk anymore. What they want to know is when Angola will enjoy complete peace. Now, to (announce) a state of emergency means that certain basic rights are to be brushed aside, parties will be banned, and people will be arrested. The people will not support (this). Those are words the content of which they probably are not aware. A state of emergency is a very serious thing. It (should only be imposed) when the situation is so confused that it has become uncontrollable.

The (Angolan peace process) derailed, and both sides must bear the blame for it. The government made mistakes, and we made mistakes. We have accepted that, and our self-criticism has been serious, profound, and courageous. The government also made serious mistakes leading to the derailing of the process. Thus, the state of emergency [words indistinct] tribunals that issue hasty decisions (without any possible recourse). This also leads to incredible situations [words indistinct] human rights. Look at the economic situation: How will the economy function in Luanda when some Angolans

cannot go and live there? How will the situation [words indistinct] (?instability) in the country? All that can be resolved at the negotiating table, and we will seriously [words indistinct] government.

That is all very well, but we are also a party that is part of our democracy. What part have we played in this democratic society? This is what other countries [words indistinct] to win does not mean [words indistinct] powers. A democracy in which the party that has won can turn everything upside down simply does not exist. The larger the margin of victory, the larger the margin of responsibility ought to be. The winning party must now encourage others to join in national reconstruction work. In view of that, President Eduardo dos Santos' speech was [words indistinct] in many parts [words indistinct] people (?are) surprised and few are commenting on it. This is not what they were aspiring to.

What they want is reconciliation with UNITA. All the problems raised by President Eduardo dos Santos can be settled at the negotiating table. The Angolan problem was quite complicated when there was foreign intervention. Now, there are no foreigners. There are only Angolans. Let us sit at the negotiating table and surprise the world by complying with our responsibilities. We, in UNITA, are ready for peace, dialogue, and to discuss everything concerning administration, armed forces, national reconciliation, and the economy. We have definite plans for Angola to get its act together, find reconciliation, and develop itself. Thus, a speech along military and police lines—irrespective of its source—will not be welcomed by Angolans.

[Bento] Thank you, very much.

#### UN's Anstee Comments on Meeting

MB0201204493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 2 Jan 93

[Text] Margaret Anstee, special representative for the UN secretary general in Angola, met with Jonas Savimbi in the city of Huambo today. Anstee returned to Luanda late this afternoon and was interviewed by Luanda Television.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] A very good afternoon, Ms. Margaret Anstee?

[Anstee, in Spanish] Good afternoon?

[Reporter] You met with Dr. Savimbi?

[Anstee] Yes, yes, I had a meeting with him.

[Reporter] What was the main topic of the meeting?

[Anstee] Well, I came from New York with instructions from the UN secretary general that I should meet as soon as possible with his excellency the president of the Republic, as well as with Dr. Savimbi. Accordingly, I went to Huambo and briefed him on the talks in New York [words indistinct] the views of the UN secretary general and the UN Security Council. We also discussed

the present situation in the country, as well as the future role of the UN Angola Verification Mission.

[Reporter] A meeting (?between the two leaders) is, therefore, closer?

[Anstee] That is what I hope. I cannot [words indistinct] in process. [end recording]

#### Anstee Comments Further

MB0301055293 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 3 Jan 92

[Text] Margaret Anstee, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, was received by His Excellency Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], for the first time since her return from New York. This took place at Dr. Jonas Savimbi's official residence in the city of Huambo yesterday.

In an interview with reporter Lourenco Bento of the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Margaret Anstee said she and Dr. Savimbi had discussed Angola's military situation; the situation in Uige, Negage, and other areas; the future UN role in this country; and the resumption of talks between UNITA and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party.

[Begin recording] [Anstee, in Spanish] As you know, I meet with Dr. Savimbi and with President Eduardo dos Santos from time to time, as part of our efforts to set the peace process back on its rails [words indistinct] the negotiating table [words indistinct] one of these meetings.

[Bento] What, specifically, did you discuss with President Savimbi?

[Anstee] We discussed the military situation and the situation in Uige and Negage and in (?other parts) of this country. We also touched on the future UN role. To that end, I presented a document to the government and to UNITA. That document (?is) under discussion and it concerns [words indistinct] of the two sides. We hope to reach an agreement on it in the next few days, so it can be brought before the UN Security Council before the expiry of the UN Angola Verification Mission-2's [UNAVEM-2] mandate at the end of January.

[Bento] Did you receive any reply from UNITA concerning this proposal?

[Anstee] [Words indistinct] studying the document. I was told I would be sent some comments (?on it).

[Bento] When will Namibe II take place?

[Anstee] Well [words indistinct].

[Bento] Thank you very much. [end recording]



### **Zimbabwe Said Willing To Supply Weapons to MPLA**

*MB0201125093 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 2 Jan 93*

[Text] Some African countries are said to be committed to derailing the Angolan peace process, which the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] has already set on the wrong tracks.

Reports reaching the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] news desk say an officer in the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] chief of General Staff's Office has disclosed that Robert Mugabe's government is willing to supply the MPLA-PT with lethal military equipment. Within this context, Zimbabwe could transfer tanks and artillery to Angola for the war against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

That FALA officer admitted that there are African countries that support the war and allow the movement of lethal military equipment through their countries.

The MPLA-PT remains determined to neutralize Vorgan. It has been using the neighboring Republic of Zambia for that purpose. People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] [as heard] soldiers have been infiltrated into the areas of Chipundo and (Fazenda-Canhau) in Zambia. Their mission is to attack Vorgan. The previous arrangement with Namibia appears to have failed, though a reliable source reports continued and unusual movements there.

### **President Dos Santos' End of Year Message**

*MB0101092893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 1 Jan 93*

[Text] Deputies, government members, representatives of political parties, traditional and religious authorities, and Angolan Armed Forces officers yesterday went to the Futungo de Belas to greet President of the Republic Jose Eduardo do Santos on the occasion of the New Year. Prime Minister Marcolino Moco read a message in which he dealt with the current political situation in the country, praised the president of the Republic, and promised to uphold order among all citizens.

On the occasion, President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos addressed a message to the nation in which he took stock of 1992, and dealt with the tasks to be carried out in 1993.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] Angolan people: You all thought that 1992 would be better than 1991. Regrettably, that was not the case. We have all spent Christmas and Family Day sadder than before. The specter of war is once again hovering above us, and the standard of living of the people has declined.

Nevertheless, 1992 has been marked by important accomplishments in the field of national reconstruction. For the first time we held a population census, and the first multi-party, free, and fair elections were held, which permitted our people to elect their parliament and government. Thus, 1992 will go down in our history as the year of victory of democracy. Angolans were, therefore, able to assert themselves with dignity and tenacity in an international framework where ideological disputes and the arms race no longer exist between Russia, which inherited the USSR legacy, and the United States—the two main world powers. The Angolan people have showed the world that they are aware of their own interests, and have a profound desire to live in peace and democracy, and in harmony with other peoples and nations.

Unfortunately, it has taken a long time for many of the great western upholders of democratic freedoms to understand that desire of our people and the real dimension of what was at stake in Angola. In view of an old connivance and undertakings, as well as lobbies [preceding word in English] and conservative politicians, they chose to maintain silence about the crimes and destruction carried out by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] military wing, which undermined—and continues to undermine—institutional order and to harm a people who have grown tired of the war and of its nefarious consequences.

That attitude served to encourage the arrogance and aggressiveness of real occupiers, who, with their armed personnel, have entered Angolan cities, towns, and communes. Such occupiers have become completely extraneous to our social fabric, and are the root cause of many misconceptions, misunderstandings, and incidents reported throughout the transition to multiparty democracy. That serves to explain the dramatic situation faced by our people, as well as the major political and military tension prevailing in the country, following the UNITA leadership's refusal to accept the election results.

Whereas the European Parliament, the 12 governments of the European Community, and the UN Security Council have already identified the main violator of the Bicesse Accord and the side responsible for the military instability prevailing in Angola, no one can doubt that by deliberately maintaining his military structures in place, and continuing to occupy various parts of the country through the force of arms, in clear violation of the Constitution and other laws, the UNITA leader has clearly revealed his intention of seizing power at any price, regardless of the popular verdict at the polls, in order to fulfill his personal plan.

It has also become clear that the Angolan political scenario is no longer characterized by party polarization or a political dispute between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and UNITA, or even between the president of the Republic and the UNITA leader. Today, we see on the one hand a true confrontation between a militarized party that operates on the

fringe of the law, which is dominated by a radical wing headed by Jonas Savimbi, and which rejects basic democratic rules and different standpoints. On the other hand, is the nation as a whole, embodied by a suffering people, the various political parties with or without parliament seats, the government, the armed forces, and the entire civil society, including pro-democracy currents within UNITA, which have begun to distance themselves from the hard-line and warmongering wing.

We hope, therefore, that foreign political forces, which have been supporting UNITA, will reassess the Angolan problem, and then adopt a more realistic and constructive attitude. The ongoing Angolan crisis can only be overcome through the unconditional return to the spirit and letter of the Bicesse Accord. Every foreign interference, which seeks to legitimize de facto situations resulting from the violation of that accord, or to rehearse in our midst systems of power sharing with a possible application elsewhere, will be categorically rejected. What was negotiated and signed in Bicesse should not be renegotiated, but instead fully adhered to.

The show of solidarity with that view as demonstrated during the visit by a high-level OAU delegation, has served to strengthen our belief that only when UNITA in fact disbands its illegal army—the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola—and practically adopts the stand of a political party like the others, will it be able to enjoy full rights in the national political life. We are keeping the doors of dialogue open in order to fulfill that goal, to complete the implementation of the Bicesse Accord, and to restore peace. Should the UNITA leadership reject those conditions, the National Assembly, which will meet in January, should decide whether we will declare a state of emergency or not in order to deal with the situation differently.

Nevertheless, it is fundamental that there should be a positive evolution of the Angolan situation because it will have an immediate impact on stability in southern Africa. The ongoing democratic transition processes in Mozambique and South Africa, which enjoy the support of the international community, will certainly use as a key beacon the fairness or failure of the solutions that we will adopt.

We have reached a crucial stage of the radical process of change that had put an end to direct aggression by the Pretoria regime against Angola, Mozambique, and other states in the region. That process has led to Namibia's independence, the scrapping of the most extremist apartheid laws, the release of Nelson Mandela, and the effective democratization of all southern African countries. We have, therefore, a role of great responsibility to play internally and in the region in order to contribute to the promotion of peace and democracy. Angola will cooperate with greater resolve in the gradual solution of the very serious problems afflicting the peoples in the region. I believe that we will not run short of imagination in order to plan regional development in line with the potential of each southern African countries.

Obviously, in fulfilling those goals we count on the active and constructive participation of the international community, notably the United States where a new starting point has emerged, judging from the eloquent words by President-elect Bill Clinton. Likewise, we wish a new start in bilateral relations between Angola and the United States in order to strengthen understanding, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries.

Mr. Prime Minister, Your Eminence Dom Alexandre do Nascimento, ladies and gentlemen, at a time when we thought we could relatively meet the most pressing needs of all the Angolan family, we see war looming on our horizons. Like with the previous wars, the new one has been imposed by ambitious individuals who have no respect for the people, and has eroded the country's socioeconomic life, and aggravated the macroeconomic imbalances, increased the State General Budget deficit, as well as the rate of exchange between the official and the informal markets. Prices have gone up and salaries are not well adjusted. Moreover, there has been a considerable decline in the flow of people and merchandise, and in the production of goods. Such a situation demands the adoption of urgent measures. The new government of national unity will have to make renewed efforts in order to strictly define its priorities in the economic, defense, and internal security fields, bearing in mind the scarce resources available.

In the second week of January, and in terms of the Constitution, I will convene the Council of Ministers in order to assess a set of proposals to be submitted to the National Assembly, namely the Draft Program on Economic Stability, the Draft Laws on National Defense and the Armed Forces, the Compulsory Military Service, Military Criminal Justice, the Armed Forces Officers Pension Scheme, and Internal Security. Moreover, I will continue to promote the creation of organs as envisaged in the Constitution of the Republic. Accordingly, the Council of the Republic will be established.

I am sure that the government team has people capable and willing to cope with all the challenges, and that we can rapidly recover the pace of socioeconomic reforms that have been temporarily interrupted or hindered by military actions carried out by the UNITA leadership, and to vigorously react to those provocations in order to make UNITA accept peace. Only in an atmosphere of peace and national unity, and with state administration effectively reinstated nationwide can one lay the foundations of national reconstruction and development in line with the government's plan of action which our people have endorsed with their votes.

In 1993, the Angolan people will once again be called upon to defend the country and to consolidate their most sacred gains, which, in addition to independence, territorial integrity, and national unity, also include outstanding features like democratic freedoms and power that has been legitimized through the ballot boxes. [end recording]



**Prime Minister Comments on Relations With U.S.***MB0201202893 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 2 Jan 93*

[Text] Prime Minister Marcolino Moco might go to Washington on 20 January to attend the swearing-in of U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton. In an exclusive interview with Luanda Television, Marcolino Moco said he believed in the improvement of relations between Angola and the United States:

[Begin recording] [Moco] Taking into account the policy of this new administration, I believe that the steps begun by the outgoing administration, after the end of the cold war and after obtaining a greater understanding of the Angolan reality, will be consolidated. I believe the Angolan people will be assisted by the new U.S. Administration, taking into account the great responsibility of the United States for resolving many problems today, particularly the problem of Angola, considering that it is partly responsible for the problems we have been facing in recent years.

[Unidentified reporter] It is, therefore, definite that the head of the Angolan Government will attend the swearing-in ceremony of U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton?

[Moco] That is possible. Everything is possible. We have many activities underway here. We have many priorities. I do not think, therefore, that I will be the one to be present at the ceremony, but, given its importance, we shall do all we can to be present. [end recording]

**Rumors of Savimbi's Death Spread in Luanda***LD0101120993 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1130 GMT 1 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] Luanda is talking of nothing else today: Jonas Savimbi may be dead. This report is being carried, with strong reservations, by Angola's national TV and radio. According to some versions Jonas Savimbi died of an illness, while others have him killed by one of his soldiers. None of these reports has had official confirmation from any of the Angolan parties, as we heard from journalist Pedro Correia of Angolan national radio:

[Correia] All we know is that in fact the whole of Luanda has been talking about it since yesterday, but we have no confirmation—not from UNITA, nor from the government. [passage omitted]

[Anouncer] What are the different versions of the rumor of Dr. Savimbi's death?

[Correia] There is really no—how shall I put it?—no categorical version that he died in this or that manner. We only have the report that he is dead, but nothing as to how it happened.

**UNITA Denies Rumors***LD0101135893 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 1 Jan 93*

[Text] We have heard from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] that Jonas Savimbi is alive, contrary to the rumors circulating in Luanda since yesterday. The denial came a short while ago from Savimbi's personal assistant in Huambo.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] He is alive. He is alive. He is in Huambo; he is with me. He is very relaxed at home, going about his daily affairs, with no major problems. [end recording]

**Comoros****New Prime Minister Takes Office***LD0201144793 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 2 Jan 93*

[Text] The Comoros have a new prime minister since yesterday. His name is Ibrahim Halidi. He is very young and comes from a poor area. It is a choice that breaks with some old habits, said (Said Hilali), one of the advisers of the president of the Comoros.

**Malawi****Banda Announces Multiparty System Referendum***MB0101090093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0851 GMT 1 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 1 SAPA—A long-awaited referendum on a one-party versus multi-party system of government in Malawi will be held on March 15, President Kamuzu Banda announced in a New Year address to the nation, Malawi's Alliance for Democracy (AD) said on Friday.

Speaking live from Blantyre on Malawi television on Thursday [31 December] night, President Banda said he accepted the United Nations' technical team report on the conduct of a free and fair referendum, according to AD Johannesburg Representative Kennedy Msonda.

Pressure groups and the Malawi Congress Party will be allowed to campaign in the run up to the referendum, but will need prior police permission. Both sides will be allowed access to the mass media.

Mr Msonda said the AD would now challenge a two year prison sentence given to its chairman Mr Chakufwa Chihana on sedition charges which arose from his campaigning for a referendum.

Nobody has seen Mr Chihana since he was jailed on December 14, and supporters are concerned for his health since he has not been allowed his medication for his hypertension, Mr Msonda said.

**Ruling Party Official Comments**

*MB0101191193 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 1 Jan 93*

[Text] President Banda of Malawi last night announced that the promised referendum on multiparty politics will be held on 15th March, but already, the opposition Alliance for Democracy, Aford, has expressed skepticism that they will get a fair crack of the whip in the campaign, that its supporters will get registered, and that arrests and intimidation of opposition leaders and members will cease. On the line to Blantyre, Barnaby Philips asked Health Minister and ruling party spokesman Dr. Hetherwick Ntaba if he could guarantee that the referendum would be free and fair:

[Begin recording] [Ntaba] Yes, as a matter of fact, the life president said in his announcement last night that he very much wants this to be a free and fair referendum, and he appealed to the people to take it seriously and to make sure that there is no disruptions in the process toward the referendum and during the voting day. So, we certainly, we want it to be a free and fair referendum.

[Philips] Criticisms have been raised that you are holding it a bit too soon. You have deliberately not given the opposition time to prepare?

[Ntaba] I don't know what preparations they would want. The time between now and 15th March is certainly quite adequate for any preparations that they would have. I would be surprised if they think they don't have enough time to do any preparations. I wonder what they would be talking about.

[Philips] Well, for instance, they were talking about registering thousands of new voters who might want to vote for them?

[Ntaba] Well, the life president, certainly, has taken that into account and, in any case, it will only be an update of the register. We have a register already. A lot of the people have already been registered. It is just a few new people who will be registering. I don't know what bases these opposition groups have for saying that there are thousands or there are so many people who need to be registered. It is just a few people who will need to be updated in that register and that can be done within the period that has been allowed for the referendum.

[Philips] Can you guarantee, Dr. Ntaba, that different opposition groups will be able to hold free meetings whenever they want in the run-up to the referendum?

[Ntaba] The life president has said it will be a requirement that before each party has these meetings, they have prior permission. They must inform the police so that the police take the necessary precautions to ensure that there is no disorder at these meetings. So, certainly, within that context, everyone of these parties will be free to have these public meetings. [end recording]

**Aford's Chiume Views Participation**

*MB0201060293 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 1 Jan 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] President Banda of Malawi kicked off the new year by announcing a date for the promised referendum on multiparty democracy. He named 15 March as the day, so the electoral register would be updated, and that opposition groups would begin themselves to meet and campaign. Well, up until now the opposition has been skeptical about any government pronouncements, particularly as it claims its leaders and supporters are subjected to continuous harassment and intimidation. So, will they take in a referendum? On the line, Barnaby Philips asked Harry Chiume, publicity secretary of the Alliance for Democracy, Aford, if they would participate.

[Begin recording] [Chiume] The Alliance for Democracy would definitely like to participate in the referendum. Our (?first) reaction, however, is that the date seems to be a bit short, because in our view a number of things have to be done which have not yet been done.

[Philips] And what are those things?

[Chiume] The first that comes to mind is registration of voters. As we have always been saying, a number of voters in Malawi have not been registered because for years they have not been interested in the political system, but this time so many would like to be registered to take part, so I believe that this will take quite some time, and I do not believe that two months would be an adequate time.

[Philips] What about the leader of your movement, Chakufwa Chihana, who has just been sentenced to two years in prison? Is your participation conditional on his release?

[Chiume] We are considering that, because we are definitely quite upset that the Malawi Government has imprisoned him and then, within a short time, announced this. It (?really) appears to us that it was designed by the Malawi Government to keep Mr. Chihana away from the referendum, and the [word indistinct] committee is meeting in an emergency meeting to try to consider that.

[Philips] Now, President Banda said last night that voter registration would be updated and that opposition groups would be allowed to hold public meetings with permission. It sounds like he is trying to make this whole process fair?

[Chiume] Well, I would not say that it is fair. If it were fair, all parties should just be allowed to hold meetings without seeking permission. The idea of getting permission is a bit suspicious to us.

[Philips] But what Banda said was that supporters of his own party, the Malawi Congress Party, would also need to get police permission to hold meetings in the run-up to the referendum.

[Chiume] Well, he said so, but (?our) experience so far has been that it is very simple for the party to get permission, while it is impossible for others to get it.

[Philips] You are sounding very skeptical about the whole referendum process?

[Chiume] I feel I have to think definitely whether, you know, we are able to get a free and fair referendum.

[Philips] So no final decision has been made yet?

[Chiume] (?Within) Aford, no final decision has been made because, as I say, we need to meet in the [words indistinct] to decide on all these matters. [end recording]

### Aford Expresses Doubts

*MB0201175893 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 2 Jan 93*

[Text] In Malawi, the main opposition group, the Alliance for Democracy, or Aford, says the coming referendum on multiparty democracy will not be free or fair. In a statement released in Blantyre, Aford said there was concern that the government of self-declared President-for-Life Kamuzu Banda had been unable to respond to recommendations by the Public Affairs Committee.

The statement said the government had also refused to repeal legislation which inhibited freedom of speech, association, and expression. Aford said it believed a free and fair referendum could be held only once an environment restoring all civil liberties and rights had been established in Malawi.

The statement by Aford called for the establishment of an autonomous referendum commission, free from political patronage, to lay down clear procedures governing access to the press. It said the Preservation of Public Security Act, which allowed detention without trial, should be repealed, all political prisoners released, and an amnesty declared to allow political exiles to return to the country.



## Niger

### Lack of Funds Forces University To Suspend Classes

AB0201200093 Paris AFP in English 1948 GMT 2 Jan 93

[Text] Niamey, Jan 2 (AFP) - The university of Niger, strapped by the same financial crisis hitting the entire country, is suspending courses and registering no more students as of Monday [4 January], the Nigerian press agency ANP said Saturday [2 January].

Only medical courses, final year agronomic courses and courses taught by missionaries will continue. Other courses will resume as soon as the financial situation allows, said a note from the rector Yenikoye Alhassane, cited by ANP.

The institution, formally called the Abdou Moumouni Dioffo University in Niamey, which has 4,000 students, urgently needs 800 million CFA francs (about three million dollars) to pay its bills but took in nothing in December, according to the rector.

Its telephone, telex, and fax lines have already been cut.

Niger has been hit with an unprecedented financial crisis. In 1992, Niger on its own could pay only seven months of salary for its 39,000 civil servants.

The 2,500 Niger students studying abroad are also having their funding cut and some will be threatened with expulsion.

## Nigeria

### Babangida Issues Warning To 'Potential' Destabilizers

AB0101125993 Dakar PANA in English 1145 GMT 1 Jan 93

[Text] Abuja, 1 Jan (NAN/PANA)—Individuals and organisations planning to destabilise Nigeria through strikes and protests in 1993 have been warned to desist from their plans or face the consequences of their actions.

The warning was given Friday [1 January] by President Ibrahim Babangida in Abuja while answering questions from State House correspondents after he had officially dissolved the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC), which has been Nigeria's highest decision making body for the past eight years.

Gen. Babangida repeated the call he made in his Christmas message to potential destabilisers to refrain from their mischief.

If this is not heeded, I will assure all Nigerians that we are practitioners in the management and execution of violence and if we have to use violence to safeguard the innocent, we will, quite frankly, do so", he told the journalists. [quotation marks as received]

### Babangida Explains Transition Council

AB3112215292 Paris AFP in French 2007 GMT 31 Dec 92

[Text] Lagos, 1 Jan (AFP)—Nigerian President General Ibrahim Babangida today presented to the nation the "testament" of his military regime, confirming that the Transition Council will lead the government from 4 January through 27 August, the date fixed for the advent of the Third Civilian Republic.

The Transition Council, which will replace the Council of Ministers, will make up the "political executive power, General Babangida stated in a radio and television address. [no closing quotation marks as received]

The meetings of the Transition Council will be presided over by its chairman, Ernest Shonekan, and no longer by the head of state as was the case for the Council of Ministers, the general added.

Members of the Transition Council, who will begin to work immediately by assuming the duties of various ministerial departments, will be referred to as "secretaries" and no longer as ministers, he further stated.

However, the Transition Council will answer to the National Defense and Security Council which succeeds the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) presided over by President Babangida. The AFRC, the supreme executive organ of the military regime, held its last meeting in Abuja today.

The Council will also brief the National Assembly at the latter's request, the head of state also said. General Babangida confirmed that the practice of making the budget speech on 31 December or 1 January will be discontinued. The national draft budget will be submitted to the Transition Council for eventual "amendments" before its formal presentation to the National Assembly by Mr. Shonekan, he stressed.

General Babangida presented a balance sheet of his military regime, stressing that he was "forced" to seize power "to prevent the crumbling of the foundations of the State," and that he had "refused to follow the path of dictatorship."

The reforms he put in place have been dictated by the concern "for economic reconstruction, social justice, and independence," and that his actions have always been guided by the fundamental principle of human rights which guarantees "the expression of one's opposition with decency," he stated.

General Babangida came to power on 27 August 1985 after overthrowing General Muhammadu Buhari in a bloodless "palace coup."



**Babangida on AFRC Dissolution, Transition**

*AB0101160993 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 0600 GMT 1 Jan 93*

[Address "in full" by President Ibrahim Babangida to the Armed Forces Ruling Council, AFRC, which was dissolved yesterday in Abuja, date not given—recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...Greatest pleasure and satisfaction that I address you today in order to pay warm sentiments to the members of the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC]. I do not ordinarily share in commending professional colleagues, because by training, all members of the Armed Forces are expected to demonstrate their patriotism at all times, irrespective of the nature and magnitude of the task assigned to them, but today is significant for a number of reasons. In the first place, we were at the end of a journey in carrying out our legislative and policy functions in the light of the amendment to the transitional program we, ourselves, authorized. Secondly, we have every reason to feel satisfied that we have done our best as a body in carrying out our functions in the best interest of this country. In this process, we have made mistakes as human beings, but we have had the courage to correct such mistakes and make such desired adjustments to carry us forward. I have no doubt that, while interested and affected parties may not have appreciated the import of some of our unpopular, but courageous and patriotic decisions. History will bear us out.

Gentlemen, the assignment which you are about to relinquish was both challenging and daunting. Yet, in discharging your responsibility, you all have demonstrated the attributes of hard work, vision, subtlety of mind, tenacity of purpose, a largeness of the heart. These attributes have gone a long way to confirm that sometimes, men are masters of their faith. I should therefore like to congratulate each and every one of you for having served this country loyally, diligently, and patriotically as members of the Armed Forces Ruling Council.

You will recall that on our assumption of the mantle of leadership in August 1985, we changed the style of governance to one of consultation, discussion, and cooperation. This style has since been the guiding philosophy behind our decisionmaking process. Indeed, in 1985, we were clear-eyed about the conditions of our nation. Our mission emanated from our commitment to rebuild it on the basis of that foundation in unity. In all our various actions to bring that mission into fruition, we have taken swift, decisive, and definitive measures to protect that foundation. We knew then that apart from the immediate and more visible problems of salvaging our battered economy, our other task is to bring about a new political culture which, like a veritable hunting hand, will bring forth a stable, strong, and dynamic economy.

Despite the fact that Nigeria is under a military government, we have refused to follow the paths of dictators. This is because of our natural belief in and commitment to the principle of social justice and our respect for and

observance of the principles of fundamental human rights of our citizens to dissent decently. We believe that the innocent should not suffer the crime of the guilty nor should the guilty be punished except as a lesson for the future. We can altogether take credit for contributing to the renaissance of the culture of useful debates, characteristics of the early era of agitation for independence. We have challenged and indeed galvanized Nigerians, the elite as well as the ordinary folks, into speaking and declaring their positions on issues that affect them. We have also (?urged) them and created the enabling environment for them to specify their expectations about the public policy performance of our leaders.

The military and in particular, this Council should take credit for the freedom which has facilitated the process of articulation of the two issues of public policy performance and accountability. Indeed, this articulation has now become part of our contemporary culture.

Distinguished colleagues, the military has been a target of many accusations, apart from the issue of its relevance to the democratic process. Some have even wondered whether the Armed Forces are in any way suited to manage the affairs of a pluralistic and a vast society such as ours. These questions, repeated with impatience and anxiety, have tended to obscure the vision of our political history and cast doubt on the system relevance of military involvement in the governance of our beloved country. While it is not necessary to expatiate on these issues, I would like to use this opportunity to restate the issue of our institutional relevance to the process of democracy in Nigeria.

We, as members of the Armed Forces, are first and foremost patriots. We have been largely responsible for preserving the country, which we can today call our fatherland as one, indivisible, and indissoluble sovereign nation under God. It is now common knowledge that the military was forced into governance primarily and principally by the necessity to secure the foundation of our polity from collapse. The option was not a choice between shoring up one coalition of civilian rivals against the opposition of another, but to ensure that we did not dissolve and descend into anarchical society. Thus, our interventions remain justified by the imperatives of securing the wholeness and oneness of the economy and the nation. It behooves our enlightened citizens to understand the implication of the role of the military in our national agenda so that they can truly appreciate the significance of the military to our survival as a nation.

As members of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, you had an enviable responsibility for enacting decrees which govern the behavior and conduct of our people. In the process, you find yourselves taking more painful decisions in the exercise of the powers conferred on you. Among such painful decisions were the ratifications of the recommendations submitted by special military tribunals. Painful that the conviction and death passed on these rebellious officers was to us, we were satisfied that

they had a fair trial and that it was proper to mete out such punishment in accordance with the military laws and tradition.

In the same vein, the banning of some categories of persons for life and others for the duration of the transition may also have not gone down well with the affected persons but in tune with our style of consultation and responsiveness, they were decisions necessitated by our circumstances. It is safe to say the decisions are a response to the yearnings of Nigerians across the political spectrum on topical issues of the day. For us today, the main question should be what lessons have we learned from the past? How can these lessons be effectively integrated into our political culture under the Transitional Council and the Third Republic? Ours has been a period of challenges—challenges from the political, economic, and social sectors of our society. It has been a period in which we had to respond to the growing need for providing continuity in our most cherished values, but we also had to demonstrate our resolute commitment to change and fundamentally restructure political-economic foundation.

In doing this, we have recognized the catalytic element of adjustment and reform policies of the previous regime, while building upon this. It is in illustration of this we have taken measures to improve the efficiency of public administration, restructure expenditure profile, foster financial discipline, no matter how difficult this is, cut imports, and strengthen the foundation of self-reliance, development, and usher in a new political culture, and a new political institution.

In our attempt to engineer and manage these programs based on our philosophy of economic reconstruction, social justice, and self-reliance, we set up appropriate and administrative machinery and personnel. Prominent among these include: the establishment of the Armed Forces Ruling Council as an inevitable alternative to the old Supreme Military Council to enable us effect collective leadership and decision making and the establishment of the National Council of States to provide the platform for consultation and coordination between the federal and state chief executives. This helped to harmonize policies in the country under the military administration [by] restructuring the executive arm of the federal government so that the ministries and extra-ministerial body become more functional, effective and relevant and lead to the creation of a part-time advisory body of intellectuals and professional experts. The presidential advisory committee is a well spring of new ideas on economic, political, and social policy which also served as an outfit for liaison with the organized private sector, labor, and universities as well as [words indistinct] of the public from time to time.

Over the years, we took pains to ensure that reforms are guided by our political philosophy of economic reconstruction, social justice, and self-reliance. Thus, we embarked on two major reforms—political and economic. This is why we introduced the political transition

program and the Structural Adjustment Program, an essentially economic reform program. I shall return to this later. However, it is pertinent to point out there are a number of institutions as well as policy actions were either restructured or established as instruments to implement the two programs. Again, permit me to illustrate this. Agriculture and rural development policies which led the establishment of DFRRI [Directorate of Food, Roads, and Rural Infrastructure], community bank, people's bank, monetary and trade exchange, business manufacturing, productivity, and employment policies. Political education and information, new social political order which led to the establishment of the political bureau in 86, the National Electoral Commission, the Center for Democratic Studies, the National Council of Intergovernmental Relations, the ushering in of the two political parties—the National Republican Convention and the Social Democratic Party—industrial and investment policies and, as you know, we would have handed political power to the democratically elected government at the federal level if there had not been gross anomalies in the presidential primaries to which the candidates and Nigerian citizens negatively reacted.

Gentlemen, we must appreciate the incisiveness of fellow Nigerians who have watched the performance of this administration in the context of global democratic influences across the world. This administration, under this Armed Forces Ruling Council, can look back with satisfaction that it initiated its own transition to democracy program before Gorbachev's perestroika and glasnost, and the subsequent democratic fever which gripped the rest of the world. This is a clear demonstration of our determination to lay the foundation for a solid democratic polity with a new political culture. We were not reacting to any populace pressure for democracy which found political compromises through national conferences, a politically experienced technique for coping with the new demand for participation. We initiated a program and had established democratically elected governments at local, state levels, and inaugurated the federal legislative houses which are now the genuine representatives of the people at the federal level.

Dear colleagues, as you are very well aware, the names of the members of the Transitional Council have been announced. In fact, they have been briefed by the relevant sectors of the federal government to enable them commence the work immediately. They shall be sworn in on the fourth of January 1993. Thereafter, their portfolios will be announced and the chairman and the new heads of the various departments of government will start work immediately.

I want to state here that the chairman of the Transitional Council shall, with his colleagues, run the day to day affairs of government. Members of the Transitional Council shall be the political executives and heads of government department. They shall be addressed formally as the secretary of whichever ministry is assigned to them. They shall meet regularly to facilitate the business of government. Indeed, after swearing in on the fourth of

January 1993, the Transitional Council shall replace the Council of Ministers and shall perform the role and function hitherto performed by the Council of Ministers. Previously, the president presided over the meeting of the National Council of Ministers. This time around, the chairman of the Transitional Council shall preside.

The Transitional Council shall be accountable to the National and Defense Council for its performance. I have already spelled out the details of the functions in a recent address to the members of that council. However, it is sufficient to summarize that the council's function shall include the development of a plan for completing the administration's agenda as contained in the handover note of the outgoing ministers, which can be categorized as political, economic, managerial, and administrative, diplomatic, and public education, and national guidance. It will monitor a report progress on the foregoing administration's roles and priorities and direct appropriate individuals or groups to continue dealing with policy issues of major concern. The Council shall also brief the National Assembly on activities of government as it may be requested from time to time.

Gentlemen, we need to establish a democratic polity that is stable and peaceful, but it has to be predicated on a buoyant economy. Our economy must be virile enough to support our democratic institutions. Democracy is expensive they say, and an economically weak system cannot sustain a polity such as the one we have. This constitutes a cardinal area of importance for the Transitional Council.

Given the transitional circumstances of this year, it will not be possible to announce our annual budget on the 31 December 1992 as had been the practice in the past six years. However, arrangements have been put in place to ensure that there is no back tune or lull in government activities between now and 4 January, when the Transitional Council will legally commence operation in earnest. For instance, warrants will be issued to various ministries to ensure an unbroken chain of activities. However, the chairman and members of the Council will have a good look at the draft budget further input before formal presentation to the National Assembly.

In the interim, a statement will be issued on the urgent issues in the 1993 budget, which will need to be put in place by 4 January 1993. For those of you, distinguished colleagues, who now cease to be directly involved in the law-making process, I wish to salute you for your past services to our nation. I commend you for the able and selfless manner with which you served our nation. As you are aware, some of the functions hitherto performed by the Armed Forces Ruling Council will now be assumed by the Defense and National Security Council with whose membership you are already familiar. Elsewhere, we spelled out the functions of the National Assembly vis-a-vis the Defense and National Security Council.

Gentlemen, as the military administration approaches its terminal day, I wish to solicit for your support, which

will continue to be guided in our deliberations by the patriotic sense of duty and selfless service, by reasoned logic rather than emotion, by the need for enduring prosperity rather than momentary and transient gains. The future stability and progress of our fatherland must remain our supreme goal, for therein lie the elements of an enduring foundation for a modern nation. Once more, on behalf of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and on behalf of the people of this country, I thank you, the outgoing members. Long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria and I thank each and every one of you for your attention! God bless!

### Human Rights Activist Released From Detention

AB0401103093 Paris AFP in English 1013 GMT 4 Jan 93

[Excerpt] Lagos, Jan 4 (AFP)—Leading Nigerian human rights activist Beko Ransome-Kuti was freed on Monday after being detained last Friday [1 January] by the state security services, prominent opposition lawyer Gani Fawehinmi told AFP. It was the second time Ransome-Kuti, chairman of a human rights defence committee, had been arrested within a month.

Fawehinmi said Ransome-Kuti was "weak after long interrogations in connection with an alleged call for mass demonstrations and with posters for the Campaign for Democracy (CD)," which he also chairs.

The movement of 25 organisations is opposed to the military government's decision to delay restoring civilian rule until next August and is lobbying for a conference to be called on national sovereignty. Under a timetable set by military ruler General Ibrahim Babangida, the handover should have taken place last Saturday.

The government has stepped up appeals in the past few days to the population not to take part in protest marches, which it claimed were planned over the festive period. No demonstrations have been reported however. Lagos has been extremely quiet, with the university shut down for the holiday. [passage omitted]

### Sierra Leone

#### Government Reportedly Executes Alleged Coup Plotters

AB3112221792 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 31 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] When Captain Strasser's justice in Sierra Leone gets moving, it is apparently swift and merciless. Yesterday, there were reports of a group of 17 people, allegedly involved in a coup plot in November being tried and sentenced to death. Today, three people, killed in a shoot-out during another attempted coup on December 28, have been named and also, a number of people quickly condemned to death in connection with



it. On the line to Freetown, Robin White asked our correspondent, Victor Silva, how many had been condemned for their alleged part in the latest coup plot?

[Begin recording] [Silva] Well, nine people have been sentenced to death in connection with the December 28th coup attempt.

[White] And who are they?

[Silva] Well, among them, you have Mr. James Babe Kamara, who was a former inspector general of police; you have Lieutenant Colonel James Yayah Kanu, who was the former commanding officer of the 4th battalion; and then, you have, Lieutenant Colonel, retired, Kaota Ernest Dumbuya, who was the quartermaster general of the Sierra Leone Army.

[White] Now, I understand that some of these people have, in fact, been in prison since Strasser took over. So, how could they have been involved in a coup attempt?

[Silva] If you are talking of people who were in prison, you must be referring to James Babe Kamara, the former inspector general of police and Lt. Col. Yayah Kanu. Well, according to the authorities here, they say they have enough evidence to link these two people with the coup plotters, even though they were still in prison.

[White] Now, they announced last night that these people had been sentenced to death. Now, have those sentences been carried out, you think?

[Silva] I think they would have been carried out because the announcement came on last night at about 9 pm GMT, and according to the release, it said that sentences have been confirmed and that the sentences are to be carried out immediately, which would indicate that even before the announcement was made, those executions should have taken place.

[White] Do you know where they were executed?

[Silva] No, there is no indication of where they were executed.

[White] Now, do they have everybody they want in connection with the alleged coup attempt, or are some people still on the run?

[Silva] Not really. They are looking out for two more people. There is one Private Mohamed Osamba [words indistinct]. That is the international airport and then, a lance corporal, Saidu Kabo, alias Atilo of the 4th Battalion and they have put a reward of 500,000 leones on them.

[White] Now, what is the mood in Freetown today?

[Silva] Well, the mood generally is, business as usual and in fact, a demonstration of market women took place this morning and they demonstrated around State House and also the office of the vice chairman in support of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council].

[White] Was this demonstration organized or was it spontaneous?

[Silva] I would imagine it could be [changes thought] maybe both, a mixture of both, because last night, after the announcement was made about the sentences, there was another announcement saying that the commercial people and traders, all people who are engaged in petty trading, should be out in order to demonstrate in favor of the NPRC. And this morning, the turnout was really big.

[White] Now this anticorruption revolutionary movement that is supposed to have been involved in this coup attempt, what on earth is it?

[Silva] Well, all we know about it is that the poster that we have here which was seized from one of the alleged plotters and it has a motto which says Allah is the greatest and with an inscription in Arabic and it has a cross-sword and 1847 beneath and there is this thing saying no bribery, no corruption, no tribalism, no nepotism, equal rights, equal opportunities. That is about all we know about it for the moment.

[White] So, are people thinking that it has an Islamic connection or what?

[Silva] This is what people are feeling because the inscription in the center of it all, someone has told me is a kind of chapter from the Koran, Sura Chapter 112 and they tell me that this should be used as a kind of protection. If one is in danger, that is what you see, a kind of [word indistinct] or something. [end recording]

### Group Denies Coup Attempt

AB0101221493 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 1 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Captain Strasser's military regime in Sierra Leone ended 1992 by sentencing to death 26 people, allegedly involved in two coup attempts—one in November and the second on Tuesday [29 December] night, when according to the authorities, there was a shoot-out near Capt. Strasser's residence in which three people were killed. It is assumed that all those condemned have already been executed. Among them were ex-President Momoh's inspector general of police, James Babe Kamara; a former commander of the 4th Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Yayah Kanu; who was part of Capt. Strasser's coup last April and the public relations officer of the Ports Authority, Salami Coka. But the Sierra Leone Movement for the Restoration of Democracy has protested over the arrests and the executions. Robin White asked its spokesman, John Adewole, why they were complaining:

[Begin recording] [Adewole] Well, we have been concerned with human rights abuse in Sierra Leone since 1970 under the reign of Siaka Stevens. And, therefore, we are further concerned that this new government that gave so much hope to our people could now be seen to be doing exactly the same

thing that Stevens did and Momoh did, and in fact, worse. Now, we are very concerned that these trials were not public. Those who were arrested were not named. The special tribunal was not announced publicly. What evidence they had, the population does not know. No one seems to know. This kind of arbitrary arrest and execution is extremely primitive.

[White] What is your information on what happened. Do you think there were coup attempts against the government or not?

[Adewole] We have been able to categorically testify that there was no coup attempt. No evidence has been forthcoming. And with the kind of difficulties the present regime has, if at all, there was evidence of a coup, they would have been delighted to bring it to the public and say here we are. This is the evidence we have, we have caught them. But no, that has not been forthcoming. We know that when they say people were killed in crossfire, those people were removed from their homes and taken away and then disappeared.

[White] You are saying there was no shoot-out at all at outside Strasser's house?

[Adewole] Not at all. Whatever there was, diplomatic can confirm [sentence as heard]. They had nothing. What kind of an activity would have taken place in which those nearest to residents do not seem to know? And we have it on record. We have very strong information that there was no attempted coup. And the moment you begin to analyze, the list, you begin to see that there is no way Yahya Kanu can be in the same camp with Babe Kamara.

[White] The former police chief?

[Adewole] The former police inspector general.

[White] Why can't they be in the same camp?

[Adewole] Because they represent two completely different stands of political viewpoints. Yahya Kanu is primarily a soldier who came in with the present government. He was the first to announce to the world and articulated grievances against the Momoh regime. Since then, he has been held in solitary confinement. He has no access to the public, he has not been able to speak to the press, he has not been able to speak to anybody. How can he therefore be plotting a coup with Babe Kamara?

[White] You said people were picked from their homes. Do you know one person, for sure, who was picked from the house?

[Adewole] [Words indistinct] attendant, Major Jalloh. A.S. Jalloh was picked from his home.

[White] When exactly was it?

[Adewole] This was on the 9th when the alleged coup took place. The coup attempt took place.

[White] But soldiers came to his home, you said?

[Adewole] Absolutely.

[White] How do you know that?

[Adewole] Because we have been in constant communications through various sources in Freetown.

[White] Did any of these people have any kind of trial at all you know of?

[Adewole] As far as we are aware, there has been no trial. I mean, the point at issue is: You cannot take a civilian like Salami Coka, public relations officer, Sierra Leone Ports Authority. You put him in front of a military tribunal without any representation. What evidence did you have against him? Nobody knows. We have to be extremely suspicious. [end recording]

### France 'Condemns' Executions

LD3112220992 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 31 Dec 92

[Text] The French Government firmly condemns the executions which have just taken place in Sierra Leone. The French Foreign Ministry calls them summary executions, and notes their inadmissible scheming with regard to justice and human rights. During the night the Sierra Leone Government announced the execution of 26 people; nine of them were accused of having attempted to carry out a coup d'etat the day before and 17 others were sentenced in November for high treason.

### Military Arrests Peacekeeping Force Member

AB0101202793 Paris AFP in English 1932 GMT 1 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Freetown, Jan 1 (AFP) - Sierra Leone's military government has arrested a member of the West African peacekeeping force serving in Liberia on charges of involvement in this week's failed coup against President Valentine Strasser.

Corporal F.S. Koroma was detained by Sierra Leone soldiers in Monrovia and brought back to Freetown in handcuffs on Thursday [30 December].

Koroma arrived here aboard a ferry and appeared to be in a state of shock as he was dragged from the boat and thrown into a military jeep. [passage omitted]

The corporal is due to appear before the same special military tribunal, officials said.

On Friday security forces continued searching for two officers accused of fomenting the plot against the eight-month-old junta led by Strasser.

Strasser on Friday also pardoned three members of the family of former president Joseph Momoh, whom he toppled in a coup in April.

The three included Momoh's younger brother, Lieutenant-Colonel William Momoh.

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